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THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advertisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

Retired Farmers.

men and 17,656 women in the State who have retired from labor with enough to live on,

no less than 3460 are farmers.

saved a competence is greater than of any other class. Next come the merchants, and third the men of the trades.

The average fortune of the retired farmers is not stated. Probably it would not be pecially large. But the condition pericularly favor there is a second spring hoe the dirt from pecially large. But the condition pericularly favor there is a second spring hoe the dirt from till without lujuring the crown of the ready to retire. He has been used to sensible habits of living and has now a sensible habits of livi nome at a small fraction of the cost of a city residence, and better spited to his needs. He can small row his small cost, perhaps compared with the cow and poultry. His health is nearly always good for his way and after a more read for a more read for the second for his way and after a more read a more read after a more read a more read after a more read a more read after a more read after a more read after a more read a mo good for his age, and after a working period of the usual length he enjoys a long afternoon of life reasonably free from pain and

Country living is very inexpensive to a care ful spender and chances favor a fair rate of in-terest on savings. The main street of many a pleasant country town is lined chiefly with the homelike estates of retired farmers, who have saved enough to buy the new home and who live very comfortably on the rent of the farm and perhaps a little money at

Others retire from active labors without leaving the farm, and these are able to enjoy a serene old age on an income that would seem small in other circumstances. say \$4000 or \$5000 in farm and equipment, and as much more at interest, is in substance better off than a millionaire. A good deal less than the sums stated has often served to keep a retired farmer in plenty and happiness. The power to be content with simple and natural comforts is a grand re-source for old age, and the fact that farm life is the best of preparations for an enjoyable old age is one of the advantages of the occupation often not duly valued. "" sbratter

Who Buys the Farm?

A glance over the lists of recent sales of country real estate shows that more and more of the good old ancestral farms are passing into the hands of a different class of owners. The names include plenty of such endings as 'ski, 'ello, 'berg, 'han, 'sen. These people are supplanting the nativebred young men to such an extent as to completely change the makeup of some Eastern

Their purchase of property is of course not due to any prejudice in their favor on the part of former owners, but to the fact that Jean Calette or Steve Kalouski is, perhaps, the only buyer willing to pay anything like a fair price. These enterprising persons have worked a few years in a city shop and laid up several hundred dollars. Taught by their experience in overcrowded Europe to prize the ownership of land, they are ready to take a farm on easy terms and work hard to pay for it iin full. They do not despise a location which happens to be over five minutes walk from a trolley line or more than ten miles from a city. They expect to work and save, with a great deal of help from vigorous, ambitious women folks and their numerous and docile children.

Meanwhile the young man, who would have been natural heir to the farm, has sold his birthright for a job where he can wear creased trousers every day in the week and keep his finger nails white and smooth. With an idle wife and a pug dog he lives in a little flat, of which the monthly rent is equal to the price of an acre of good farm land. He grows hollow-eyed and nervous, and wears out young, but the people with the strange names live and multiply in the ancestral homes.

Outline of Hop Culture.

Hops should be grown where there is free circulation of air and plenty of sun-shine, for without these rust, blight and lice will abound. Any rich spot where good corn and potatoes can be grown is suitable, where no water stands on the surface at any time. Water standing around the hops will

In the spring, as early as ground can be worked fine and mellow, the hops should be planted. The yard is then staked off and marked off with a plow or lined and planted with a dibble. Corn, potatoes or any hoed crop can be raised the first year with the

Where the pole system is used, make a furrow four inches deep, dibble the holes in the furrow just deep enough to allow the sets to be underground and press the soil around them. Set a ten-foot stake one foot deep in each hill. Keep the weeds down and the ground mellow. If good sets are used and planted very early, from six hundred to eight hundred pounds of hops to the acre can be picked the first year.

Round poles, or better 11 inches square Quite against the old notion that farming is unprofitable are the facts brought out through investigation by the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor statistics. Of the 28,121 men and 17,656 women in the State who have removed, run the wire across the yard both ways. At the staminate put stakes eighteer In fact, the number of farmers who have saved a competence is greater than of any

can be sold for planting.

When the vines are three feet high tie four of them to each stake with soft twine, putting them around the stake the way the

picking when the seeds begin to harden and turn in color. Do not hurry too fast at this stage, for while the hops are rather green, the kins must not be filled more than ten or twelve inches deep. When the hops are fully ripe, on a good kiln, they can be dried from sixteep to twenty-four inches deep and two kilns full can be dried in a day. Sheet His A. I. LEONARD.

WOTE OF The Profitable Catalpa.

This valuable tree is often misjudged be cause of the commonness of the Southern variety, which is worthless for business pur poses. It is of small, crooked growth. What is here said about the tree applies only to the Western variety, Catalpa spe This tree has two strong points to recom

mend it. They are durability of wood and

rapidity of growth. Instances are on record where catalpa posts have remained sound after being in the ground for a hundred years. In preparing an exhibit for the World's Fair, at Chicago, sound boards were obtained from a log that had lain on the ground for a centucy. The tree is being looked to with much interest as a possible source for the production of railroad ties, the demand for which is becoming greater each year. The natural home of the species is in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, yet it is known to thrive in many localities outside that region. So far as information is at hand, it promises well in New England, though it can hardly be expected to make so rapid a growth as in its native habitat. It is such a rank-growing tree that best results are obtained by planting in rows not nearer than eight feet apart, with trees at least six feet apart in the row. A hoed crop can be grown between the rows the first year. Under favorable conditions, the tree will make posts in from seven to ten years. It sprouts from the trunk as readily as a chestnut, and these sprouts will make posts in four or five years. In starting a plantation it is usually desirable to en down the young trees when thoroughly es-tablished, in order to induce a straight, vigorous growth. The side branches do not fall away readily, hence to produce good-lumber it is necessary that they should be

pruned away from time to time. At the home of Mr. Arthur J. Marble, 30 Birch street, Worcester, Mass., is a Catalpa speciosa seventeen years old, which is seventy-eight inches girth at the ground, sixtyeight inches girth at three feet height, and seventy-two inches girth at seven feet from ground. This tree is grown for shade, being forty feet high, with a spread of branches thirty-five feet.

branches thirty-five feet.

The illustration, reproduced by permission of Dr. H. J. Wheeler of the Rhode Island Experiment Station, shows a forest of ca-talpa on the Russell Farm at East Greenwich, R. I. The manager holds in his hand crop can be raised the first year with the a one-year-old catalpa shoot, six or seven hops. Rows should be eight feet apart, and the hills the same distance apart both ways stump has been known to make a perfectly some time between Sept. 15 and 19.

putting them around the stake the way the sun goes. The as often as any leave the sun, Year the sun goes. The as often as any leave the sun, Year the sun goes that the sun goes the fore of the stake, or out carefully and cure for fodder.

Mix slacked line and unleached subset.

There are ten thousand seeds to a pound.

Thorough cultivation is essential. In the sundance of the stake, or out carefully and cure for fodder.

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Thorough cultivation is essential. In the sundance of the believe of the stake will produce a sure healthy produce, not so always grabs and serves as manarie. When the ground well prepared, furbreak by hanging and will gef note sundance of the stake will now the stake the way for the later crops.

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to local conditions. The land should be such as would produce a fair crop of corn, Estimate per acre: Value of land, say \$20; preparing the land, \$5; 680 trees, 8x8 feet \$5; labor, planting and cultivating, \$5; interest and taxes, eight years, \$40; total, \$75.

At eight years three-fourths the trees

should be removed, leaving permanent trees 16x16 feet, or 170 per acre. Each tree removed will supply two first class posts worth ten cents each. Fire handred and ten trees removed make 1020 posts, worth \$100, being original cost with total expenses leaving the plantation fully paid, including

twenty years interest and taxes. The remaining 170 trees will, by twentieth year, produce 850 cross-ties worth, at sixty cents, \$510, or 250 feet lumber per tree, forty-two thousand feet b. m., which, at \$20

per thousand, is \$850.

The value of the land having been greatly improved, and a permanent income assured from the continued growths (as trees are quickly renewed from the stumps) equal to a capital investment of \$1000 at eight per cent. interest. Cost will vary with location and management.

Making High-Grade Milk.

In every large place there is an increasing number of people who are for one reason o another very particular about their milk, and willing to pay well for what is just to their liking. Some of the best paying dairies in New England cater to that class of trade which corresponds to the consumers of gilt-edge-butter. But since much of the milk is wanted for infants and invalids, the market is far wider than for high-priced butter. If the medical men can be persuaded to advise certified milk, many will buy it who never

think of paying fancy prices for other food.

At the meeting of the Illinois Dairy Convention, H. B. Gurler, the widely known authority on dairying, gave an address on "Sanitary Milk," which contains much in-formation that is of the first importance to ambitious dairymen. Mr. Gurler is a practical dairyman, supplying milk to city trade in Chicago, New York and Boston from his Illinois farm. In 1901 Mr. Gurler sent bot tled milk from his farm to the Paris Exposi-tion. It was neither "pasteurized, steril-ized nor embalmed." Yet the milk drawn on Mr. Gurler's Illinois farm on the evening of Aug. 29 reached Major Henry Alvord of the United States Department of Agriculture in the Paris Exposition on Sept. 15 in good sweet condition. It remained sweet till

member at the Verment Dairy School, in The cost of planting will vary according to local conditions. The land should be such as would produce a fair crop of corn, by warming that milk up to 1102 for this purpose—although an excellent corn paragraph Value of land, say \$20: the odor. I went to the management and I said to them: 'You can't expect us to make first-class butter with milk of that kind; if you are going to hold us responsible for the quality of goods, you must furnish us with good milk.' They found out the man cooled his milk in a vat fifty feet from the hog pen and had the window down. But the milk absorbed the odors from the hog pen, and the man never suspected it.

"I remember in Pennsylvania once we se sample of milk out in the pen where a calf was feeding on grain food. I wish I could tell you some of the remarks that went around the class when that milk was brought in. They were certainly fcreible. We all remembered the odor; every student that

had been in that calf pen knew where the milk had been. We don't realize these points. It is hard to appreciate the fact that milk will absorb these odors so readily. Some of the essential points for produc ing high-grade milk are ventilation, sani tary conditions, light. Every cow stable should have a system of ventilation. There is just as much necessity for it as having our own dwellings ventilated. Most of our ses could do without as much ventila tion as we get, because the doors are opened quite frequently and the air gets in in that way. But the cow's stable is closed up usually. The idea of filling up the stable with only area enough for the cow to stand in is all wrong; it wants to be thrown overboard immediately.

"Build a stable so you have enough room for your cows and have a system of ventilation and you will have fresh air all the time. One of the nicest compliments ever paid me was from Dr. Franklin, who told a lady friend of his that he could blindfold her and she would never suspect she was in a cow stable when visiting my barn. You know if you go into a stable and spend only fifteen minutes, when you go back into the house your folks will tell where you have been. The air from the cow stable wil load your clothes with aroma—that is too nice a word—and what is the effect on the your clothing, and you will never get good milk if you draw it in a foul atmosphere.

Early-sown grain may not produce as large a growth of straw as the later sown, but the straw will usually be brighter and filled with a heavier and better quality of

Late-sown oats, particularly, are liable to grow rank and heavy, and as the straw is weak will lodge more or less badly. In such cases the straw will rust, rendering it unfit for anything but bedding, and the grain will be light and chaffy. Besides, where the land is seeded to grass along with the will be light and chaffy. Besides, where the land is seeded to grass along with the crop of oats, as is usually the case here in Wishiont, the early sowing has several adjusted over that done later. This is something worthy of consideration by every farmer.

"If there is not sufficient stable manure to use on land sown to oats, an application of

standard superphosphates will usually produce excellent results, as it will give the crop a fine start and is of especial help to the grass-seeding. Then, if in the succeedorop a fine start and is of especial help to the grass-seeding. Then, if in the succeeding autumn a moderate topdressing of manure can be given, it will answer a most excellent purpose, as it will be a mulch and afficiliator for the young grass plants, causing them to go through the winter in

EARLY POTATOES.

Every farmer requires a certain amount of early polatoes for home use, while some make a specialty of them for the market Of course, this means the earliest possible planting and best management to insure the most profitable results. There should be first a warm, dry and moderately light or mellow soil and in good condition, as early potatoes, like barley, are a quick-grow-

quickly ruin the catalpa. The trees will three times that they detected a difference thus form tall upright trunks, with few side branches. After the fifth year the shade and falling leaves will protect the tree, without further cultivation; it may be sooner. By the eighth year all trees should be removed except the permanent should be removed except the permanent of moisture. This will give 170 permanent of moisture. This will give 170 permanent trees per acre.

The trees will three times that they detected a difference favorable to the dry test.

The trees will trees times that they detected a difference favorable to the dry test.

Such land is more especially approached to grass than any other crops, and the idea should be to keep up its production as far as possible by other methods than plowing and devoting to other crops. After such land is properly seeded to grass, give room for the roots and each its share of moisture. This will give 170 permanent trees per acre.

The trees will trees times that they detected a difference favorable to the dry test.

Such the dry test.

Such that they detected a difference favorable to the dry test.

Such that they detected a difference favorable to the dry test.

Such land is more especially observation the tendency of plants when milking time, because the milking to grass than any other crops, and the idea should be to keep up its production as very rich, soil is to make betalt on make the idea should be to keep up its production as very rich soil is to make betalt of grass than any other crops, and the idea should be to keep up its production as very rich soil is to make the idea should be to keep up its production as very rich soil is to make the idea should be to keep up its production as very rich soil is to make the idea should be to keep up its production as very rapid and tender.

After such land is properly seeded to grass, it is production as usually be kept up for a soluble form of nitrogen. Salt delays the fermation of the idea should be to keep up its produ chemical grass fertilizer, I think that better results will be obtained and at less cost Several years since we tried the experi ment of sowing early in spring only on hundred pounds of superphosphate to the acre on a five-acre piece of meadow, commencing a year or two after seeding when

there was a good stand of grass. The soil was a hard-pan, stony and somewhat moist The result was surprising. For the one hundred pounds of fertilizer, costing, perhaps, \$1.20, there was an estimated increa product of one-half ton of hay per acre, worth \$5. This practice was followed up for at least four years with like results, when it was found necessary to plow the land again. I think these grass fertilizers will produce better results where the land is a little moist than where dry. They should be applied early. E. R. TOWLE. Franklin County, Vt.

President Roosevelt on Farming. One of the President's recent Western ad

dresses on "Farmers and Wage Earners" included the following estimate of the con ditions of agriculture and its relation to Government.

"In a country like ours, it is fundamen ally true that the well-being of the tiller of the soil and the wage-worker is the wellbeing of the State. If they are well off then we need concern ourselves but little as to how other classes stand, for they will inevitably be well off too; and, on the other hand, there can be no real general prosper-ity unless based on the foundation of the prosperity of the wage-worker and the tiller

But the needs of these two classes are often not the same. The tiller of the soil has been of all our citizens the one on the whole the least affected in his ways of life and methods of industry by the giant in-dustrial changes of the last half-century. There has been change with him, too, of course. He also can work to best advantage if he keeps in close touch with his fellows; and the success of the national Department of Agriculture has shown how much can be done for him by rational action of the Gov-ernment. Nor is it only through the depart-The milk as it comes from the cow is poisoned by the impure air and filth.

"It is also necessary to be cleanly labout the milking. How many farmers, when they quit their work on the farm and go to the matter of the greatest and most beneficent measures that the Government can act. One of the greatest and most beneficent measures that greatest and most beneficent measur

to co-operate with them. The same is true of the education of the American farmer. A number of the States have themselves started to help in this work, and the Department of Agriculture does an immense amount which is, in the proper sense of the word, educational, and educational in the most practical way.

"It is, therefore, clearly true that a great advance has been made in the direction of nding ways by which the Government can

use on land sown to oats, an application of ties which we like to think of as distinctly two or three hundred pounds of any of the American in considering our early history. The man who tills his own farm, whether on the prairie or in the woodland, the man

> All soils capable of perfeiter.
>
> All soils capable of perfeiting crops contain all the sods and chlorine that ordinary plants require, at that talt cannot become sidered a true or direct fertilizer. It before to the class of substances which benefit the crops by the work they do in the soil rather than by directly supplying plant food.
>
> Several years ago we used to hear a great deal as to the favorable results obtained

tion et starch, and thus has a bad influence on the flavor of fruits. For this reason it is likely, to make watery potatoes. Some plants, like asparagus, can utilize far more sait than others. Sait attracts and absorbs moisture.

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Potatoes Well Started.

We plow in the fall, and use all the anure we have, plowing or harrowing it in. We do not believe in green manure for potatoes. Our greensward we harrow with a cutaway and spring-tooth harrow, going as deep as we can without turning up the turf, and keep the harrow going just as long as we think it necessary. The old saying. is, "Make it as mellow as an ash heap." Old ground we plow again in spring, and whether for hoed crops or for grain or grass, the soil should be thoroughly mixed.
Ground cannot be harrowed too much.

We furrow with a drill, and drop potatoes by hand, fifteen inches apart, dropping phos-phate in the furrow when we think it is necessary. We used fertilizers for the first time last year with good results. Betore the corn or potatoes are up we go over the piece with a Breed weeder, and continue to do so, even after the plants are quite large, then use a cultivator. Our potatoes are hoed with a horse hoe, which does nearly ELLIOT FERNALD. all of the work. Washington County, Me.

Farmers in the Northeastern States used to rely upon Canada as the source of their best hired help. Thousands of brawny Nova Scotians, New Brunswickers and Quebec Frenchmen came South each spring tempted by higher wages than prevailed in their own land. But now the Canadians themselves are shorthanded. The surplus workers have gone into the factories and mines. This spring very large numbers have gone West to secure homes for themselves. Farm hands are scarce in Ontario, and wages in some districts have gone up to \$25 per month and board, for an eight or nine months job. This home demand cuts off much of the usual stream of emigration to the States, thus aggravating the already distressing lack of farm hands in New England and the Northeast. The help available is frequently of such low grade that the farmer almost prefers to go without than to have such specimens on his premises. But wages are mounting upward fully as fast as quality is running down. Crops and prices will need to be good to bring farmers out financially whole at the

Butter Lower, Cheese Steady. The increase in receipts has forced down quotations for all standard grades at least one cent per pound, and Boston dealers, reporting Thursday, were expecting a further decline on account of the weakness of the New York and Western markets.

The demand is only moderate at the re-duced price, and sales are slow for low grades. Held goods do not cut much of a figure in the markets now, but what there are sell readily at 24 cents, if quality is good. Vermont dairy, if very fine, brings 24 cents, but lower grades sell with difficulty. Print butter is in liberal supply and not selling above tub lots unless of fine quality. Cheese is in good demand, but quotations

have in some grades dropped a fraction from the top notch. There is not much low-grade stock in the market. New Wisconsin brings

The New York market shows a decline of two cents per pound on the higher grades. The decline appears due to the steadily increasing supply, and dealers are looking for a further drop, as the output of creameries and darries is sure to increase with the spring flow of milk. Lower grades do not feel the full effect either of advance or decline in the better qualities. The chief result is to increase or lessen the demand for low grades, according as the prices of best er makes them more or less wanted as anhatitutes.

High prices have tempted some producers to adulterate their butter in various ways. One South Dakota shipper, looking for an easy way to make money, found it rathe expensive. A shipment of twenty-two tubs received from him by a Chicago commission firm was seized by the revenue inspectors and confiscated. The butter scored twentyeight per cent. water, which brought it under the head of adulterated butter. The shipper said at first that he washed the butter in warm water and it might have absorbed it in that way. Afterwards when he came to Chicago he admitted to the commission man that he used something else to make the butter separate. He will be made to take out \$150 license and is liable to be fined \$1000.

ints of cheese at New York, Wednes day, 2711 boxes. The demand continues satis factory at unchanged prices. New cheese is so far rather irregular in quality, and not wanted except for export at about 13 cents. Exporters are also buying considerable skim cheese. The Canadian dairy commissioner, Robertson, thinks English taste changing in regard to cheese. Today they wanted animal products of a much milder flavor and cheese that was soft and fatty. Cheese cured in a temperature under 60° was worth more money in the market, as there was less shrinkage in it, and better flavor. Last year no less than forty boxes were broken out of a consignment of one hundred boxes shipped to Liverpool. In answer to a question as to whether the demand for cheese had reached its limit, Professor Robertson said he had heard that for the past fifteen years, but it was not borne out by facts, the consumption of cheese was all a matter of quality. "The English consumers would take all the cheese we could make if it was dainty in next fifteen years without glutting the

Cheese producers everywhere have enjoyed a very successful year. Demand has prices firm and advancing. A prominent buyer, located in northeastern New York State, says:
"We have not seen such conditions before

the establishment of milk stations along the railroads throughout this section. Instead In 1769 Paddock was one of carrying their milk to the cheese factories the farmers now take it to the milk stations

shipping of milk to the big cities will probably grow instead of decrease, there is not in the Revolutionary army, namely: Col. much prospect of the cheese business reaching its old proportions unless the price advances sufficiently to make it advantageous for the farmers to again take their milk to the factories." Receipts at Boston for the week, 481,940

pounds of butter, 2144 boxes cheese, besides 100 boxes for export, and 65,308 cases of eggs, against 619,266 pounds butter, 1523 of Bumstead, likewise a coachmaker, from and 26,762 cases of eggs for the corresponding week last year. At New York receipts for the week were 37,000 packages butter, 11,301 packages cheese and 148,025 cases of egg-, against 28,253 packages butter, 10,098 packa:es cheese and 83,962 cases of eggs for the corresponding week of last year.

Provision Market Firm.

Beef prices are practically unchanged as compared with last week's quotations, with demand improving. Arrivals at Boston were moderate, comprising 246 cars, of which 79 were for export. Now that Lent is over higher prices are expected. Mutton, advanced quotations. Lambs are moving slowly, and poor ones sell with difficulty. Veal is becoming plenty and prices tend downward. Pork also sags a little in price in sym-

pathy with Western markets, but the changes are slight. The kill of hogs at Boston for the week was small, the total being about 18,700, preceding week 20,500, same week a year ago 19,300. For export the demand has been smaller, the total value by Boston packers having been about \$180,000, preceding week \$294,000, same week last year \$135,000.

The marketing of hogs continues moderate in numbers. Total Western packing 330,000, compared with 350,000 the preceding week and 280,000 two weeks ago, according to the Cincinnati Price Current. For corresponding time last year the number was 355,000 and two years ago 355,000. From March 1 the total is 1,760,000, against 2,055,-000 a year ago—a decrease of 295,000. Prices at the close are moderately lower than a they were removed in a wheelbarrow at week ago, the average for prominent mar- night and taken to Whiston's blacksmith kets indicating \$7.25 per 100 pounds, compared with \$7.30 a week ago.

Since 1881 the value of meat imports into Great Britain and Ireland has increased by forty percent., though prices have decrease twenty per cent. In spite of the fact that Australia has been suffering from drought for the past seven years, its exports of mut-ton to the British Isles have advanced 145 per cent. within the past nine years. New Bunker Hill Monument Association. They Zealand's exports show an inper cent., while the Argentine Republic has of Bunker Hill Monument. There were added 111 per cent. to its exports to these countries in the same period. The exports of frozen beef from the Argentine during in a stable belonging to a house on the south e period have been multiplied nine thousand fold. All the countries engaged in the trade—the United States, Canada, the



A YOUNG CATALPA PLANTATION IN RHODE ISLAND. See descriptive article.

Tremont Street in Olden Times. And Something About the Common and Its Mails.

BY BENJAMIN F. STEVENS. The present Tremont street did not become known as such until 1829. It was previously called Common street from chool street to Boylston, or, as the old record says, "from Melyne's corner, near colonel Townsend's, passing through the on along by Mr. Sheef's into Frog lane." Adino Paddock, who set out the beautiful trees which for so many years adorned the front of the Granary Burying Ground, known in former days as Paddock's Mall, gave the name of Long Acre to that part of Common street between School and Winter streets, doubtless after that part of ondon adjoining Drury lane, which is to this day the great carriage mart of the English metropolis. It may be said, with truth, that there is no place in the world where one can see more beautiful carriages, and, in fact, vehicles of all kinds for sale, than in Long Acre, London. Here it was that the great plague originated, and here Paddock was born. He appears to have been a man of considerable importance in the town in the days immediately preceding the Revolution. He was by trade a coach and chariot builder for the gentry of Boston-hence his calling the public space near his residence, Long Acre. His residence was in Bumstead place, now closed up to travel. The row of trees he probably placed there in 1762; quality. We could expert cheese for the they were brought from England and were kept for a time at Milton. So the trees having grown and affording more or less shade, the walk along the Granary became known as Paddock's "Row" or "Mall." en more than equal to the supply, with Drake tells us in his "Gld Landmarks" that this beautiful row of trees suffered terribly in the great gale of 1815, but the British troops, during the siege of Boston, being in sympathy with Paddock, who was in many years. There is no cheese to be a Tory of the first quality, did them no had except a very little in the hands of the harm. Many of your readers will easily speculators. The shortage is due largely to remember the outery which was raised when

In 1769 Paddock was one of the fire wards of the town, being the associate of such men as John Hancock, Samuel Adams and for shipment to New York and other cities. others. In 1774 he was captain of the train "They receive a stated, price and are promptly paid. The demand for cheese is, ment, of which John Erving was colonel. I believe, increasing, but the production | The company commanded by Paddock was about here has fallen off greatly. As the composed of mechanics, among whom were John Crane and Gen. Ebenezer Stevens. Captain Paddock on the outbreak of hostilities, returned to England, was frequently consulted by the ministry about American to the Crown, with the military com mand of the island of Jersey. His estate in this town fell into the hands whom, doubtless, Bumstead place took its name. It is said that at the beginning of the Revolution there stood a gunjhouse on the corner of West street, in which were kept two brass three-pounders belonging to Captain Paddock's train. These guns were recast from two old guns sent from the town of Boston to London, and had the arms of the province engraved upon them. They arrived in Boston in 1768, and were first used at the celebration of the birthday of King George, June 4, when a royal salute was fired in King (now State) street. Paddock intended surrendering these guns to Governor Gage, but he was thw sheep and yearlings are in good demand at by the mechanics who composed his company. This, it will be borne in mind, was at the time when the British commander undertook to seize the military stores of the province and disarm the inhabitants. The soldiers engaged in the plot to take the guns to a place of security met that known as the Adams schoolho Mason street, which was established in 1722. The attention of the sentinel at the door of the gun house having been called off by rollcall, the mechanics entered the building and removed the guns from the carriages, carried them to the schoolroom and concealed them in a box in which wood for fuel was kept. Of course their loss was soon discovered, and search was made far and near, including the colhouse. The master, evidently in the secret, put his lame leg on the box, and the searchers went away as wise as they came. One account says that these guns ren a fortnight in this fuel-box, after which shop at the South End and deposited under the coal. Hence they were taken to the American lines in a boat and were in actual service during the entire war of the Revolu-They were called the "Hancock and "Adams," and were in custody of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Comcan be seen in the chamber at the top

four guns originally, but two were captured

side of Court street, near the present Court

House, whence they were carried over the

by the British after having been or

they finally came to grief, although they escaped the clutches of Gage.

When Lord Percy, afterward Duke of Northumberland, was called upon by Colonel Smith to proceed to his assistance over the Neck, through Roxbury, etc., to Lexington, he ranged his columns in that part of Common street to which Paddock gave the name of Long Acre, and they took their march on the morning of the nineteenth of April, 1775, to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." His brigade extended from the Mall to Court street, opposite Master Carter's school. Lord Percy, mounted on a white horse, rode furiously along the ranks, which threw Master Carter and his pupils into confusion. The school was dismissed by the master with these words: "Boys, war has begun; the school is broken up!" Among the bystanders on this memorable occasion was a boy about ten years old, who lived to become one of the most celebrated men that the old town of Boston has produced, who was one of the first jurists of his day, a most potished orator, and, moreover, in every station in life a thoroughly courteous gentleman-Harrison Gray Otis, who, in 1829, was elevated to the mayoralty of our city. No words of mine can do him justice. He was born on the estate which adjoins the Revere House in Bowdoin square, and he stood at the window of his father's house on that eventful nineteenth of April, to see some of the British regulars who were to march to Lexington. After leaving the house to go to the Latin School in School street he found the sides of a portion of what is now street lined by Lord Percy's brigade. The troops were drawn up from Scollay's square to somewhere beyond School street; and he was not allowed to pass into School street in that direction, so he was obliged to go around the square to get to the school without passing by the soldiery. There were no lessons that day. and Lord Percy marched out to cover the retreat of the King's troops, and met them about half a mile below Lexington Meetinghouse on their return from their disastrous

trip to Concord. This little Republican boy became a man of rank, a worthy kin to that lion-hearted and eloquent patriot, James Otis. At the dedication of the Otis School, in Lancaster street, in March, 1845, Mr. Otis related many curious anecdotes of his early days. learn? A few Latin roots, to squeeze them he graduated in 1785, and began his professional life by preaching in a country parish not far from Boston. When he had finished his discourse, the deacon asked him what he should pay him for his services. "What you think they are worth," he replied. The good deacon gave him a pistareen (twenty cents), which was not unlike a Spanish quarter, but had no pillars. Upon that he concluded to withdraw from the ministry. He then studied law, and eventually became, as it were, the head of his profession, besides occupying high positions of legislative confidence, and succeeding in Congress the most brilliant orator of his day, Fisher Ames. One of the greatest efforts of Harrison Gray Otis his eulogy on Hamilton, who was killed by Aaron Burr in a duel. This was delivered in King's Chapel on Tremont street, July 26, 1804.

So in recalling a few reminiscences of a noble life, if the reader please, we will go along southerly till we come to the corner of Hamilton place, where was once the Manufactory House, which was the result of the arrival of a number of colonists from Londonderry in 1718. They brought with them the manufacture of linen and the implements used in Ireland. Also, they introduced into general use the potato The to establish a spinning school on the waste land in front of Captain Southack's, about where Scollay's building formerly stood. Then the General Court was called upon to establish a Manufactory House, the cost of the building to be defrayed by an excise on carriages and articles of luxury. Spinning became the order of the day, and young and old repaired to the Commo their spinning wheels, stimulated by a premium offered to the most skillful. Drake tells us that many were clad in garments of their own manufacture, as evidence of their industry, and the Mall resounded with the hum of busy wheels. After an existence of three or four years, the novelty having worn off, the manufacture wholly ceased. The house was afterwards used for the manufacture of worsted hose and metal buttons, and subsequently was rented by the prov-ince to private families. And here occurred an event of great importance. This was in 1768, when the British Colonel Dairymple endeavored to turn out the tenwere themselves made close prisoners, and were only released by a file of soldiers sent from the Common, thus beating an ignominious retreat. The event of Elisha Brown's vindication of private rights is commenorated on his gravestone in the Granary Burial Ground.

On the earliest known map of Boston here are to be seen but three trees on the Common—the "great Elm." so called. which was blown down a few years ago, and two standing near the middle of Park street. The first trees planted were, so it is said by the antiquarians, the outer row on Tremont street, between the years 1722 and 1729. A second row was placed in 1734, and mall, and as late as the early part of the is sincere and hones agree with the author hineteenth century was the only mall on the Common. The Beacon-street Mall was not laid out until 1815, the Charles-street Mall in 1826, when Josiah Quincy, the elder, after ward presented as the control of "Spiritual Evolution," yet one feels he old one-sided teaching that Christ died for our sins, but further book embodies strange assertions, and the sinst our Lord did die tor our sins, but further than book embodies strange assertions, and the sinst our Lord did die tor our sins, but further than book embodies strange assertions, and the sinst our Lord did die tor our sins, but further than book embodies strange assertions, and the sinst our Lord did die tor our sins, but further than book embodies strange assertions, and the sinst our Lord did die tor our sins, but further than book embodies strange assertions, and the sinst our Lord did die tor our sins, but further than book embodies of Christ's personality discount of the sinst our Lord did die tor our sins, but further than book embodies of Christ's personality discount of the sinst our Lord did die tor our sins, but further than book embodies of Christ's personality discount of the sinst our Lord did die tor our sins, but further than book embodies of Christ's personality discount of the sinst our Lord did die tor our sins, but further than book embodies of Christ's personality discount of the sinst our Lord did die tor our sins, but further than book embodies of Christ's personality discount of the sinst our Lord did die tor our sins, but further than book embodies of Christ's personality discount of the sinst our Lord did die tor our sins, but further than the sins of the sins our lord did die tor our sins, but further than the sins our lord did die tor our sins, but further than the sins of the sins our lord did die tor our sins, but further than the sins our lord did die tor our sins, but further than the sins our lord did die tor our sins, but further than the si the third about fifty years later, or some writers think, before the Revolution. This walk on Tremont street was known as the ward president of Harvard College, was mayor of the city. The so-called Great Mall, extended only as far as West street, the trees beyond being mere saplings. One explanation after all is not quite satis-William Foster lived formerly where the factory. However, the book has a distinct Hotel Pelham now stands, and of him, in message, and Mr. Douglas offers much 1787, the town purchased that part of the spiritual food in his book. | Boston: Lee & Common lying east of the burying-ground, which now forms the southeast corner, containing some two acres, and known then as admirable short stories on horses will wel-Foster's pasture. Standing at the corner of come this volume entitled "Horses Nine," taining some two acres, and known then as taken down for fuel during the siege of Boston. The whipping-post and pillory were near West street after their removal from State street. Beyond West street, to the south, was

but let that sentence remain incomplete, so a milk-leg resulted in his being sold, and long as your readers have gathered the idea. then he was employed in a very menial brick buildings was Colonnade row, which Old Silver insisted on neglecting duty and 'What," he asked, "did the scholars then was constructed in 1811, and extending keeping step by the side of the horse which

> today. But everything must come to an end, and between horse and master, but of the nine so must this pleasant chat, to be followed by stories in the book, the best exhibition others, perhaps, concerning the ancient of real horse sense is "Black Eagle, town we love so well with its streets and

Literature.

lanes and relics.

Among the innumerable books today upon metaphysics one meets with varied and interesting reasonings. The public is hungry for spiritual food and books which point out, even in a small way, truths in new and comprehensive dress are eagerly perused by interested readers. The mystery of life and death, together with the great enigma of the God-life, is ever attractive to the world. The longing for immortality implanted in almost every being makes the study of the metaphysics not only an interesting, but a vital subject. Mr. R. C. Douglas, in his book 'Spiritual Evolution," sets forth an entertaining explanation of the Bible story of creation, as detailed in the book of Genesis. It is generally admitted that the language of the Bible is allegorical, but writers nowmanufacture of linen was taken up by the adays have been absorbed in the study of people of the town, and a vote was passed the soul life and have not therefore troubled themselves with the attempt to interpret the Scriptures from that standpoint. Instead, the movement has been in the line of evolving Christian Science, Divine Science, Mental Science, etc., from the teachings of Jecus. Mr. Douglas in the introduction of his work writes, "In the treatise on the practical metaphysics of the Scriptures we shall endeavor to reason logically, philosophically and scientifically concerni Man and the Universe, to show that Christianity is both scientific and demonstrable, and therefore worthy the consideration of

the brightest minds." When directing attention to the Biblical story of the creation, the writer an-nounces: "This Genesis is an allegorical ortrayal of the cosmic order, principally designed to show the process for the unfoldment of the Scriptural consciousness in the individual. In other words, it is the story of the regeneration—the great theme of the Scriptures." Thus Mr. Douglas continues to explain the meaning of the creation story, and one is reminded that the writers of the ants that he might take possession, and use history of the Hebrews were mystic men, the building for regimental quarters. But the tenants, with Elisha Brown at their teaching which had its origin in the religious head, denied the right of Governor Bernard ious system founded among the Himalayan is no development of character as would be to eject them, and determined to fight for "Abraham came out from Ur consistent with a boy during his school days.

There rights. No inducements could make to the Chaldes," and he stamped the Martin faces his trials with the attitude of a country of the chaldes, and the stamped the consistent with a boy during his school days. House, whence they were carried over the in the trade—the United States, Canada, the Argentine and Australia—are making preparations for more extensive marketing and more according Jewish system.

The offer regular, and no stamped to the Chaldes, and no spirit of the "secret mysteries" upon more with the sheriff and his posse by some means got into the cellar. Instead, however, of securing the obstinate tenants, they of the consideration of the markin factor of the securely closed doors; but the sheriff and his posse by some means got into the cellar. Instead, however, of securing the obstinate tenants, they of the consideration of the more extensive marketing and more exten

The mystic held that there were five others, one within the other and each one fine than the one which enveloped it, the interior one being matter, or material, therefore there is no matter as a sub stance. The real substance is God, the inner ether substance being the spiritual ice of which God is and we His children. Explaining the story of the creation in the light of a spiritual creation, the author

passes on to the Christ, pointing out a like development as Jesus underwent necessary to any one who would have spiritual evolution. The spiritual life must have its divine Father, it must be taught wisdom, be tempted in the wilderness, serve on the highways, endure its Gethsemane, be crucified and die to rise to spiritual glory which has cast off the desire of the flesh. Mr. Douglas has brought forth many comforting truths, and also has presented some unusual ways of looking at things. Al-

of the significance of the Saviour of the mayor of the city. The so-called *Great Mall*, world's life. The Old 'lestament analysis on Tremont street, a hundred years ago is the less personal by necessity and more acceptable, although one feels Mr. Douglas Shepard. Those who have gead any of Sewell Ford's

Tremont and West streets, one could see the river, the breezes from which fanned of "our noblest friends." One feels like and invigorated the habitues of the spot. having met old acquaintances after reading Before the Revolution, the Common was the stories of Skipper, who has the proud surrounded by a wooden fence, which was record of being a blue-ribbon winner; of Calico, the nneven tempered, who had an experience with a circus, and of Pasha, who was bred in the East only to serve in the West. Skipper was a proud horse, for most of his life was spent on the police force, and the Haymarket Theatre, built in conse-quence of a disagreement between the com-him at the horse show, but after he won any and managers of the Federal-street the blue ribbon misfortune came to Skip-Theatre; but in a comparatively short time per, to be followed, however, by happier it came to grief, the town not being able to days. The life of an ordinary horse is support two theatres. This was less than a usually a varied one, and he is apt to serve century ago. Now, when there is a church in many capacities before life is finished. I't pay, if it is in a fair location- Old Silver was in the fire department until What a delightful block of twenty-four position. It was on the day of a fire that southerly from West street. In 1824, after ran with apparatus in his old place. His through college, and mere ciphering." From the Latin School he entered Harvard, whence other occupants of the row petitioned to have it called Fayette place. But the scheme department officials were otherwise enfailed. As a sort of compromise, South gaged. Mr. Ford, in relating the fate of Allen street became the Fayette street of the various horses, interests his readers in the close relationship often found existing who once ruled the plains. The tale of the strength of the powerful black stallion who won his freedom, and when beaten submitted gracefully ye proudly, stirs one's admiration for the ngtive powers of the animal. All the stories move one with the dominant human strain while the author brings out the personality of each horse with a sympathetic touch There is the Chieftain, who does heavy draught service well and heartily; Barnacles, who mutinied for a good cause; Bonfire, who was broken for the house of Jerry, and Blue Blazes, who lived in luxury in his old age and refused to have only red men serve him. The author has made the fate of the horse in each tale an interesting subject. | New York: Charles Scribner'

Sons. Price. \$1.25.]
Essentially a boy's book, "The New Boy at Dale" is the story of a youth who has been stolen from his parents at an early ago by an Italian, who also has in his possess a young girl. The boy and girl, believing themselves to be brother and sister, work for the Italian, who is the proud owner of a monkey. Angered by the Italian's beating the girl, Maria, the boy, Giovanni, runs away one night, followed by the monkey, and they escape to a circus, where Giovann learns trick tumbling, and Maria was taught horse-back riding, while Jocko, the monkey, was put in a cage with others of his species. Thus the story actively opens but Giovanni Martin saves a girl from kidnappers, and her parents become interested in him because they had a boy stolen. While investigating Martin's history he is sent to a boy's school at Dale, but Maria continues with the circus. It is with Martin's experience during his school days that the reader is in vited to concern himself. Muny incidents common to a schoolboy's life take place, such as bicycle racing, rowing and contests with other schools. Underhand tricks quicken the action and the interest of the story. The author, Charles Edward Rich, narrates the tale well, handling the boy characters with skill. In making Giovanni Martin the hero of the story, Mr. Rich idealhow character the wisdom and moral bearing of a man of years and experience. There

eading Dealers sell them everywhere as the standard range. ctory of the creation of the first man, but much better drawn, although it is quite eviof the birth of the regenerate soul. "A beginning of creation is as unthinkable as a beginning of God." It is the cosmical dent that Mr. Rich's talent lies in his grouping of characters and scenes which form successive entertaining pictures of school process in the spiritual world that is follife. The story concludes with Martin's lowed, as the material world is looked upon as the exterior of the spiritual ether. The restoration to his parents, who are found to be mother and father of the girl he saved. material standpoint of looking at things is not considered, instead it is the spiritual. The chief charm of the book lies in the healthy action of the boyish out-of-door sports and the school contests. Mr. Rich is very apt at description, and his word pictures are graphic. [New York: Harper & Brothers. Price, \$1.50.]

Ranges

Make Cooking Easy

Gems of Thought.

.... Be thankful for the darkness into which you have been led. If the way to the light that never shall go out must lie through darkness, be thankful for the darkness.—Phillips Brooks.

....We are not ashamed to go to others for bod ly healings; why this reluctance or hesitation to go out of ourselves and beyond ourselves for spiritual healings? No sick man apologizes for going to the physician.—Joseph Parker.
.... There are no disappointments to the There are no disappointments to those whose wills are buried in the will of God.—F. W. FaberWe shall be glad—really glad—of every-thing that has come to us, no matter if it is sor-

row or pain, when we find that our experience fits some one's else need, that some one else can build on our lives.—Maltbie Davenport Babcock.

not well, but all things shall be well, because this

.. There are cheerful hearts and lives that are glad, Which wake to a day of praise;

There are those whose hearts for a weary while Have long forgotten the joy and smile

Of life's sunshiny days. Let those who gather the joys of life

Let those who gather the pay.
So easily day by day
Remember the lives which grieve and are sad,
And, remembering, strive to make them glad,
And brighten life's sombre gray.
—Mary D. Brine.

.It is true that love cannot be forced, that it cannot be made to order, that we cannot love because we ought or even because we want. But we can bring ourselves into the presence of the lovable. We can enter into friendship through the door of discipleship. We can learn love through service.—Hugh Black. We do too much forbidden work. We set

noble men. The church should not love to forbid so much as to encourage.
....As you are ready for it, somewhere or other you will find what is needful for you, in a book.

or a friend, or best of all, in your own thoughts— the eternal thought speaking in your thought.— George MacDoyald. All events but carry out The Father's perfect plan,

Which we throughout Eternity With reverence shall scan.

—Charlotte Murray.

—Prayer is a breath of fresh air—much else

of course, but certainly this. It is inspiration of hilltop for new toiling on the plain.—Selected ...O. let me then at length be taught That God is love, and changes not,

Nor knows the shadow of a turn Sweet truth, and easy to repeat; But, when my faith is sorely tried, I find myself a learner yet, Unskillful, weak, and apt to slide.

Thou art as ready to forgive As I am ready to repine: hou therefore all the praise receive;

Be shame and self-abhorrence mine. -William Cowper . What the world needs is more kindness.

Brilliants.

come, I come! ye have call'd me long; Ye may trace my step o'er the wakening earth Ry the winds which tell of the violet's birth. By the green leaves opening as I pass.

White ship, riding there in the distance, Ship and shadow you float; Great heart, you are the ship, and constant lowy boat. I am the shad White ship, riding there in the moonlight Are you of shadow aware? Great heart, feel you a thought caressing

O'er spaces blank and bare? Hattie Tyng Griswold, in Christian Register Two dreams forever pass my door, One gaudy, one in sombre dress; The day, one weird and endless roar

Essence divine of the kiss I waft you

The night a million silences. To one I give the slave I am, My curse of being, fevered breath: The other 'mid her godlike calm,

Lifts me to dwell with death.

-W. Wilfred Campbell, in the April Atlant Life, full life, Full-flowered, reared from hor Rooted in duty, and through long calm years Bearing its load of healthful energies; Stretching its arms on all sides; fed Of cheerful sacrifice, and clouds of care. And rain of useful tears; warmed by the s Of calm affection, till it breathes itself

In perfume to the heavens,—this is the prize I hold most dear, more precious than the fru Of Knowledge or of Love. -Lewis Morris) wild bird, singing after the warm, sweet rais With fountain of tremolo gushes, wild and glad, I turn and hearken thy fairy strain. Thou movest my soul in her mantle of twilight

And she remembers dimly a spell remote.

Some life before the mist and vapor of Time, When, as thou pourest thy heart song out of thy

throat,
Her mood was a melody springing pure and
sublime.

The farm machinery which has been lying out in the weather cannot be expected to work as easily the coming season as though it had been properly protected, to say nothing of the general deterioration and loss in value which has re-

Near t known f poultry p two stori covered v terial for there are and pears continuou

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a faucet ir whitewash yards are are very le and shade flock of te A record at Maine H trap nests raised both aim of be heavy layin have been bad layers vigorous a with a flock lifferent co

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kness into which to the light that ough darkness, be illips Brooks. to go to others for tance or hesitation ond ourselves for h Parker. ents to those whose God.—F. W. Faber y glad-of every-natter if it is sorat our experience some one else can

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—Mary D. Brine.
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den work. We set d not love to forbid

Ve can learn love

or you, in a book, our own thoughts in your thought .it Eternity l scan. Charlotte Murray.

It is inspirat he plain.—Selected.
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w to learn:
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v of a turn. repeat; sorely tried, yet, apt to slide.

rgive raise receive; -William Cowper s more kindness.

'd me long; ith light and song; ne wakening earth, ne violet's birth, as I pass

its.

-Mrs. Hemans the distance. ip, and constant the moonlight,

ught caressing I waft you christian Register.

s my door, nbre dress; endless roar. ences. I am, ered breath: ike calm, death. the April Atlantic.

1 life. homely earth, gh long calm years ful energies; sides; fed with dews clouds of care. varmed by the sun eathes itself s,—this is the prize ecious than the fruit

ne warm, sweet rain, gushes, wild and glad, en thy fairy strain, ner mantle of twilight

and vapor of Time, heart song out of thy

y springing pure and ch has been lying out expected to work as as though it had been nothing of the general value which has re-

We Want a BRIGHT BOY to work after School Hours

Any boy who reads this advertisement can start in business on his own account selling The Saturday **Evening Post** No money required. He can beginnextweek. Many boys

make over \$5 a week. Some are making \$15.

THE work can be done after school hours and on Saturdays. Write to us at once and we will send full instructions and 10 copies of the magazine free. These are sold at 5 cents a copy and provide the necessary money to order the next week's supply at the wholesale price. \$225.00 in cach prizes next month.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY 489 Arch Street, Philadelph

Poultry.

Plan of a Veteran Breeder.

Near the Massachusetts shore, the wellknown fancier, R. G. Buffington, has for twenty-five years or more carried on a real poultry paradise of fruit, flowers and feathered beauty. His neighbors say his farm is two stories high because a good part of it is covered with pear and apple trees under which the fowls find shade and part material for the egg crop. In some places there are plum trees and blackberry bushes growing under and between the larger trees, thus making a third "story" between hens and pears or apples.

This most satisfactory type of house is a continuous gambrel roof structure, shingled and battened, divided into rooms ten feet square, with slat or wire partitions boarded at the bottom. There is a 211 foot alleyway along the north side, windows opened by pulleys, and a hogshead outside to catch the roof water, which is drawn inside through a faucet in the side of the house. House is whitewashed and battens painted. The vards are ten feet wide, and most of them are very long to secure plenty of pasture and shade under the trees. A breeding tlock of ten to sixteen birds is kept in each

Breeding for Eggs.

A record of the best layers is being kept at Maine Experiment Station with the aid of trap nests. From the best hens will be raised both cockerels and pullets with the aim of building a strain remarkable for heavy laying. Some of the poor hens might have been picked out on sight as lazy and beefy in appearance, but in other cases the bad layers seemed as smart, well formed and vigorous as any. The trap nest is the only sure way unless each hen tested can be kept with a flock of another breed laying eggs of different color. The illustration shows No. different color. The illustration shows No. The balance—other than the loss—may be and furnish many a toothsome dish. The balance—other than the loss—may be bad layers seemed as smart, well formed and record of the year. A dozen pullets from such a mother should make a flock worth having as a source of the family egg supply.

During a recent conversation with the author and manager of this very promising attempt to develop an extra prolific laying strain, Professor Gowell expressed himself as well pleased with progress so far. When asked how he proposed to give farmers the benefit of the improvement, he replied that the station is sending out cockerels descended from prolific laying hens, themselves bred to males of the same selected strain. Thus the cockerels sent out would inherit would help grade up the flocks to which they were brought. Possibly eggs from the

selected birds might in time be sent out also. By the use of the trap nest all the poor layers have been weeded out. The best ones are put together in a pen where each hen has a record of from 205 to 248 eggs a

The past year over one thousand chickens for sale to the farmers and poultry breeders of the State, but all the pullets were kept. It is hoped that by the repeated distributions of these cockerels throughout the State that the average yearly egg yield will eincreased.

The chickens are raised in individual brooders placed in small houses about eight by ten feet in size. If not allowed free ange, they are confined in very large yards. The design of poultry house recommended by the station is an open shed built up ght three feet from the bottom, with a three-foot open space below the roof. Over is space a heavy muslin curtain is stened down tight on winter nights and ormy days. A tight roosting box is pro-ied with a curtain which is let down at sults in egg yields have been secured with

is style of house.
The work has been confined to Plymouth ocks, Wyandottes and Brahmas, because rese breeds are among the most popular in

At this time cockerels are being raised from the hens that gave over two hundred eggs last year for our breeding last season. Among the two hundred additional hens undergoing test this year, it is hoped to find other large yielders and that next year we may have some years where both the males. may have some pens where both the males and females will be from large producing dams. The three breeds taken for this

work are kept separate and pure.

Of the 260 hens put into the test, five died during the year and nineteen were stolen.

Of the 236 remaining, thirty-nine each laid 160 eggs and thirty-five laid less than one hundred each. Nine of the fifty-six Wyandtteen were stolen. dottes each laid more than 160 eggs, and seven laid less than one hundred each. Six of the fifty-four light Brahmas each laid more than 160 eggs, and six laid less than one hundred each. All birds were put to the test Nov. 1, at which time some of the earliest ones had been laying for about two weeks. The year commenced Nov. 1 for all birds that laid during that month. Some of the later natched ones did not commence to lay until January and February and they were given a full year after they had

Poultry Market Quiet.

No special features are reported this week Receipts of live poultry continue light, and prices hold the high level, which they have maintained for some time at Boston. New York dealers report increasing receipts, and believe that prices will decline slightly. At present good hens bring 14 to 14½ cents in

Attracted by the proportionately high prices paid for live poultry of late, Western shippers have been trying an experiment in the shape of a patent shipping car called the "Palace." The plan of the car is individual impartments. It was found that the smallsized fowls gained in weight, while the larger ones lost. This was due, it is said, to the cramped quarters, eight inches square, the same for all sized fowls. No provision is made for getting out dead fowls while en route. The system is, however, generally praised, and poultry shippers say when certain changes have been made, the new car

will prove a success. Dressed poultry is dull at about former quotations. Receipts at Boston Tuesday were 177 packages, and for the week 879 packages. These figures, compared with 2678 packages for the corresponding week of last year, show that the supply arriving is comparatively light. Squab and regular broilers are bringing good prices, also other strictly fancy chickens. Receipts at New York are moderate, but larger supplies are said to be on the way. A few spring ducks are arriving. Tame squabs a little higher. There is a fair trade in frozen poultry.

Eggs Quiet and Steady.

Arrivals have been large, but the demand for Easter season and for cold storage tended to steady the market, and have remained about as quoted last week. Goose and duck eggs are notable exceptions, these having declined sharply after Easter. The demand for goose eggs being mostly for the Easter trade, as usual, buyers were scarce after last Saturday, and the price was cut in two. Duck eggs, however, are in considerable request for the regular trade, and, therefore, declined less abruptly. For nearby fancy eggs the top figure is 17 cents for large lots, except for special marks, which often sell regularly at several cents above the market. At New York receipts are large (29,508 cases Wednesday) and the market tends to decline. Dealers and storage buyers look for lower prices. Top grade is $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 16 cents.

New egg rules have been adopted by the New York Mercantile Exchange in which many changes are made. The revised regulations in regard to qualities and packing are given as follows:

Fresh gathered extras shall be free from

slightly defective in strength or fullness, but must be sweet. There may be a total average loss of one dozen per case, but if the loss exceeds this by not more than fifty per cent., the eggs shall be a good delivery upon allowance of the excess. When sold "storage packed," extras must not contain an average of more than twelve cracked

or checked eggs per case.

Fresh gathered firsts shall be reasonably clean and of good average size, and shall contain fresh, reasonably full, strong, sweet eggs as follows: Feb. 1 to May 31, eightyfive per cent.; June 1 to Oct. 31, sixty-fiv the prolific tendency from both sides, and per cent.; November and December, fifty per cent.; January, sixty-five per cent.

but must be sweet. From Feb. 1 to May 31 there may be a total average loss of one dozen per case, but if the loss exceeds this amount by not more than fifty per cent., the year, and from this pen the pedigree stock is bred. All the pens are headed with cockrels from hens with records of two hundred eggs or more a year. by not more than one hundred per cent., the preferred to a southerly or easterly one.

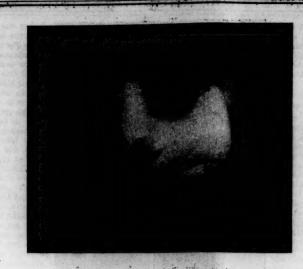
ggs shall be a good delivery upon allowance

The land should be made fine and mellow were raised, about five hundred of which were White Wyandotte and White Plymouth Rock cockerels. The cockerels were offered fresh gathered firsts must not contain an average of more than eighteen cracked or

checked eggs per case.

Fresh gathered seconds shall be reasoncontain fresh, reasonably full eggs as follows: Feb. 1 to May 31, seventy per cent.; for the balance of the year, forty-five per erage loss of two dozen per case, but if the loss exceeds this amount by not more delivery upon allowance of the excess. For the balance of the year, there may be a total average loss of four dozen per case.

Extras: Firsts, seconds and No. 1 dirties night. Perfect health and also the best sults in egg yields have been secured with and clean. Fillers shall be of substantial quality, sweet and dry, with flats or other suitable substitutes under bottom layers and over tops, and sweet, dry excelsior or other suitable packing under bottom and over



A WYANDOTTE EGG MACHINE.

layers and over tops. The packing shall be dry, sweet excelsior packing under bottoms take several years to grow a new one from suckers that come up from the base. and over tops, unless otherwise specified. To be a good delivery, all eggs must be packed in thirty-dozen cases.

Borticultural.

Plant the Unused Spaces.

The dream of the thrifty owner of farm land is to see every square foot of surface doing its best, and the further down it works also the better he likes it. Such a man is delighted to find a neglected corner or margin that can be put to some use. Careful study will find such spots on most farms about the buildings and along the tion cannot be cultivated.

likely to become a nuisance. Currants and latter the price is about fifty cents per peck. gooseberries in a heavy soil will stand such In picking and handling the greatest care onditions, but the fruit will be inferior. Strong-growing apples like Ben Davis, or pears like Keifer, will thrive somewhat under hardship, and after reaching fair size can be grafted to better kinds.

If fruit is not wanted, sugar maples or Norway spruce will make full use of what space they can get, and will prove convenient sources of sweets and chewing-gum for the planter's children and grandchildren, besides being handsome and satisfactory trees. Whatever is planted, there should be proper thought of its future growth, and it should neither be planted nor trained in a way to shade the bouse too much and cause dampness, or to decay the roofs of farm buildings. The pruning saw will adjust the growth to requirements if Northboro, M reasonable care is taken when planting.

Around the porches vines are commonly grown for ornament and shade, the grape and gourd being the only ones of much practical use. Some varieties of the hop are very ornamental. The willow leaf lima bean is sometimes grown in such places trained over wire netting. The leaves and big clusters of pods are handsome.

Sometimes there is quite a large strip of ground which for some reason has not been put to much use. A Missouri gardener writes: "On a strip of land five feet wide and 250 in length, where weeds formerly grew (the leaves and stalks of which have formed a loose, rich soil), I planted several rows of Gregg and Cuthbert raspberries, a bed of strawberries of a self-pollinating variety, in rows two feet apart and the plants fitteen inches apart in the rows, and a number of gooseberry and currant plants. From this strip, which I gave especial care, asparagus bed, once established, requires little care, only an occasional weeding and thinning being necessary."

But asparagus or rhubarb should not be set where they cannot be easily taken care of.

There is very little satisfaction in a small and inferior supply which comes late in the season and stops early. These plants will total shipments this well repay for high culture even if only a barrels from Boston. few roots are grown. Middlesex County, Mass.

Ouince Culture in New England.

Few fruit crops are more uncertain than the quince in New England. Trees (bushes) The balance—other than the loss—may be slightly defective in strength or fullness, duce paying crops of fruit. It fruits every more profitable than the apple, though the demand for it is limited, being used only for

To be successful a strong, rich, moist, but well underdrained soil must be selected. A northern or western exposure is to be Strong No. 1 two-year-old trees are the best cent. The balance—other than the loss—
may be defective in strength or fullness, may be defective in strength or fullness, finer than those of other fruit trees, need but must be merchantable stock. From more care in planting. Before this is done toothed cultivator, never working the all roots that will mat together and prevent ground deeper than one inch. In order to than fifty per cent., the eggs shall be a good growers prune the young tree to a " whip," two or three buds.

may be sufficient. In planting, only fine, the plants. mellow and rich soil should be used about Oswego, I the roots, while the subsoil, dug out of the holes, should be spread loosely on the sur-

suckers that come up from the base.

The cause of many failures with this crop is the injury by insects or fungus pests. The round-headed apple borer often attacks the trunks, and may be generally found on the south side working in the bark or sapwood. It works rapidly, and the trees should be examined twice a year, in May and August, and all borers found dug out with a knife, covering all injured places with linseed-oil paint, containing a little kerosene oil.

The pear-leaf blight is sure to attack the leaves unless the trees are in a vigorous condition, as does the "cider apple" fungus, but they may be prevented from doing injury if sprayed with the bordeaux mixture as directed by the bulletins of the experidivision lines. Some put trees or vines ment stations. Young trees may be expected to begin bearing at from three to five years often quite fertile, but which from its posiform planting, and to bear every year if from planting, and to bear every year if thinned and kept in a vigorous condition. Cherries, mulberries or Concord grapes will do surprisingly well in a neglected corner, likewise quinces, if the soil is moist. Blackberries will thrive, but are averaging about \$3 per barrel, while in the must be exercised, as the slightest bruise or scratch of the skin causes a brown mark. This is one reason why the fruit packed in barrels sells at so low price, every specimen being more or less disfigured, while for the local market packed in market baskets every specimen may be perfect.

The varieties of most value are Rea's, Orange and Champion, in the order named. Rea's (mammoth) is very early, bears young. is large and of a golden-yellow color. The Orange is equally good in quality and is a close second to Rea's, but not quite as large or early. The Champion is hardy, vigorous and productive, but does not color up as early; in fact, is seldom as brightly colored S. T. MAYNARD. Northboro, Mass.

Apples In Better Demand.

Now that most farmers have sold their apples, the perverse public seems to have taken a fancy to buy more freely, and prices

have advanced somewhat.

Receipts are rather light, and most of the poorer grades have been closed out, so that most new arrivals are of good quality. Some lots of Maine Baldwins have sold as high as \$3. York & Whitney quote the ordinary run of Maine Baldwins at \$1.75 to \$2, and higher when of good color and size, such reaching \$2 to \$2.50. Russets \$2 to \$2.50, with some poor lots at lower figures. Storage lots are still appearing, and there is a large stock still in the houses. O. W. Mead & Co. quote about as above for Northern apples, and say that the great bulk of sales of nearby apples range from \$1 to \$2, whether Russets or Baldwins. They report that nearly twenty thousand barrels are

still in storage in Boston. Not much is being done in the export trade, most lots being too soft for the voyage. The total apple shipments to European too, I find are excellent for fence corners and furnish many a foothsome dish. The ports during the week ending April 11 were and furnish many a foothsome dish. The shipments to Liverpool were and the manure from the thousand pounds are found to the first 6647 barrels. The shipments for the same week last year were 2407 barrels. The total shipments since the opening of the season have been 2,455,519 barrels, against 793,225 barrels for the same time last year. The total shipments this season include 808,535

> A number of the farmers in western New York who stored apples last fall in hopes of securing a better price during the winter, have found that the best-laid plans sometimes fail, and at present most of them are unloading their crops at whatever price they can get. None of the produce buyers are shipping such fruit, consequently the only places to unload are the evaporators and cider mills. G. S. Randall & Son, Rochester, purchased over a thousand bushels last week of hand-picked apples which were at once make into cider which finds a ready sale, as it is of superior quality to that made in the fall.

Strawberry Culture. The soil should be well pulverized and empacted before setting the plants. It is better to get the plants as near as possible where they are to be set, as they quickly or ground bone should be worked into the soil for filling in about the roots. Never should be 2½ feet apart, and the plants set the same distance apart in the row, thus allowing machine culture both ways. Make Fresh gathered seconds shall be reasonably clean and of fair average size and shall

use fertilizers containing the potash salts or the same distance apart in the row, thus ably clean and of fair average size and shall Strong No. 1 two-year-old trees are the best for planting. They should be stocky and from three to four feet in height. The roots order to hold the moisture, using a light weeder for this purpose.

the fine soil from being pressed firmly prevent getting too deep, it is a good plan about the others should be removed. Some teeth point backwards. Another point in i. e., remove all lateral branches, and cut favor of this plan is that the cultivator runthe cane back to about two feet, while ning this way will gather stones between others cut back the top and the laterals to the rows instead of throwing them against

The best distance, perhaps, is 12x12 feet, though if kept well headed in 10x10 fe-t may be sufficient. In planting, only fine,

How to Tell the Evergreens.

at New York and prices show an advance.

Medium and low grades sell less readily.

The surplus of rye straw is cleared away and prices have recovered somewhat. Receipts of hay at New York last week were 6460 tons, compared with 8100 tons the preceding week. About ten thousand bales went for export. In Brooklyn market prices are very firm, and even the No. 2 grades are in demand at full quotations. Most Western and Southern markets re-port light receipts, with demand and prices steady. St. Louis reports larger re-

ceipts and prices 50 cents to \$1 per ton lower.
Following are the highest prices, as quoted by the Hay Trade Journal, for the markets mentioned: These figures are for extra qualities, which of course do not comprise any large proportion of the sales, but are given as indicators of the state of the markets: Boston \$19.50, New York \$21, Jersey City \$22, Philadelphia \$21, Brooklyn \$21, Buffalo \$17, Pittsburg \$18.50, Kansas City \$12.50, Duluth \$12.50, Minneapolis \$12.50, Balti-more \$19.50, Chicago \$16, St. Louis \$16, Cincinnati \$18.50, San Francisco wheat hay \$13.50, Montreal \$9.50, Cleveland \$17, New Orleans \$20.50, Washington \$18.50.

The farmer's horse is apt to have many days of comparative idleness in winter, days when the weather is such that it is better that the team should remain idle than be kept out of doors. If there are many such days in succession, and they extend to weeks, it will be advisable to lessen the food given or reduce its quality. The corn, cracked corn or corn meal that have been given with the oats may be dropped and bran substituted, and the hay usually fed changed for clover or for a good quality of oat hay or fine hay. This will have much of the renovating effect that is derived from a week at grass in the summer or fall, after the heavy work of the summer is over. Even with this precaution it is well to give the horse a little exercise every day when the weather is not too stormy. The change in feed and the exercise will prevent that very unpleasant "stocking up" or swelling of the hind legs and stiffening of the joints which so often comes upon the hizhly fed horse kept in idleness. These swellings are really more serious than they appear, for while they dis-appear usually upon the return of the busy days, they are more or less a symptom of blood poisoning or an impure condition of the blood, and when it becomes habitual is looked upon as an unsoundness. Many give diuretics, as resin, saltpetre or turpentine to relieve such cases, but their frequent use weakens the urinary organs, and we prefer to trust to,a prevent ive as above, and to fomentations with warm water as a relief, with plenty of rubbing when the case is very bad.

The late Sir J. B. Lewis of England told how a farmer might improve his soil easily and cheaply by the use of sheep. The soil was first fed to produce good grasses. Then a flock of sheep were allowed to run over it during the day and yarded at night, when they were fed one pound of cotton-seed cake to each sheep. The manure was thus very eventy distributed over the land, the weeds and bushes were killed and the land soon made rich. A method we like better is putting flocks of one hundred sheep in plats of 22x22 yards each, with movable fence. This would en-484 square yards in eightyof cottonseed would be more evenly distributed than by another method. If three acres were devoted to one hundred sheep. they could be returned to the same lots at a month's end. With a movable fence or hurdle properly made, it would not be diffi-cult to move the fence each day, as only three sides, or sixty-six yards, would need to be moved.

A Wisconsin cranberry grower asserts that the time is not far distant when this fruit can be produced for three cents a quart and still leave the grower a large margin of profit.

—The St. Louis World's Fair management has planned an exhibition on a scale about twice as large as that of any previous international exhibition. The cost of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago was about 19 million dollars; the estimated cost of the St. Louis World's Fair is nearly 40 million dollars. The live-stock interests at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition are likely to be given proportionate attention. are likely to be given proportionate attention.
Classifications in the agricultural department will include all recognized improved breeds. It is expected that the friends of all the varieties of live stock, pigeons, poultry, pet stock, as well as horses, cattle and other ruminants and swine, will find at St. Louis much greater recognition than has been given them on any previous occa-

— The National Bureau of Labor finds that of

____The United States officials have finished —The United States officials have finished burning the hay and disinfecting the premises in Chester, where the foot and mouth disease has been located. They advise not to restock again in less than a year's time. Mr. Wells, who was a heavy loser from the disease, says: "I intend to buy some yearling helfers and turn them out, and next fall I shall expect to find them with calves by their sides, and in this way I hope to get my herd well started for another year, or as soon as herd well started for another year, or as soon as it will be safe to put them into my barn." The last lot of hay burned was owned by F. W. Adams and amounted to about forty tons. Mi Adams received an average price of \$8 per ton.

—Considering the commerce of the principal American countries, the figures show for Mexico a growth in imports from 20 millions in 1873 to 62 a growth in imports from 20 minious in 1875 to 02 millions in 1801, and in exports from 28 millions in 1877 to 33 millions in 1801, the excess of imports in 1901 being 29 millions. This adverse trade balance, however, is largely made up by the exportations of sliver, which in 1901 amounted lesse breeds are among the most popular in dies of the most popular in dies of the most popular in dies and because accommodations do not dies. Other mit inclusion of more breeds. Other most makes, such as Rhode Island Reds and leghorns, must be developed by the breeder by other stations, said Professor by other stations, said Professor flowell. It is work that cannot practically be carried on by farmers, because of the carried on by farmers, because of the carried on by farmers, because of the fruit may be grown under the mulch system if the soil is naturally rioh or if a large amount of care and attention required to work the trap nests and keep records. It is work that cannot practically shall be a good delivery.

Thirds, No. 2 dirties and checks. Cases the imports during 1904 were: Barba does to work the trap nests and keep records. It is work that the miports during 1904 were: Barba does to work the trap nests and keep records. It is work that the imports during 1904 were: Barba does the import during 1904 were: Barba does of the bush and dry, with sweet suitable packing under bottom and over tops.

Thirds, No. 2 dirties and checks. Cases shall be new, or good uniform second-hand. Fillers shall be of substantial quality, sweeth in this way in order to sell eggs and stock, but he would not be likely to try it merely forms and over tops.

Scotch pine—Two long, dark green and is kept cultivated continually, but the scales of cone thickened at the top.

Scotch pine—Two long, dark green and is bendle in a bundle.

Fir—Erect cone; flat, spreading needles, scattered singly.

Noway spruice—Large, hanging cones; fast should be made to produce from one to two feet of new growth every year.

The "bush" received the mich system of the State state and substantial falliers, dry, and their exports from 25 millions to 20 millions

scaled and only two seeds under each.

White cedar—Cones roundish with four to eight seeds under each.

Pitch pine—Dark, stiff needles arranged in threes.

High Prices for Cheice Hay.

General conditions are about as noted last week, but choice hay grows more scarce every week. Prices at New York show some advance for nearly all grades, while some other markets report no change.

Boston is particularly well supplied with low-grade hay, but the surplus is not large enough to weaken prices. Choice hay is eagerly taken up at full or extra quotations.

Best grades of hay are in strong demand at New York and prices show an advance. Medium and low grades sell—less readily. The surplus of rye straw is cleared away and prices have recovered somewhat. Receipts of hay at New York last week were 6460 tons, compared with 8100 tons the preceding week. About ten thousand bales went for export. In Brooklyn market prices are very firm, and even the No.2 full consideration of Count von Schwerin.

— The International Agricultural Congress at Rome. Tuesday, posponed to the next congress further consideration of Count von Schwerin Loewitz's proposition for a European zollverein against American competition. The discussion on what is styled "Europe's declaration of war against America" aroused great interest.

—The cattle epidemic seems to be on the decline, only three new herds having been found during the week ending Wednesday. They were large herds, however, numbering seventy-five altogether. One of these herds was outside the two infected counties and in the town of Hampstead, thus approaching near enough the Massachusetts line to excite fears that cases may jet be found in the northern part of the State last named.

named.

The growth in the production of slik manufactures in the United States, a production which is wholly from imported material, much of which is brought from the other side of the globe—is rapid and interesting. In 1870 importations of raw slik were but a half million pounds; in 1880, 2½ millions; in 1890, 7½ millions; in 1900, 13 millions and in 1903 seem likely to be 16 million pounds.

—'Wolfing' is a profitable occupation in Wyoming just now. The big bounties being offered by the stockmen and State make it worth while to go after the pests. The other day W. A. Mon tan o

after the pests. The other day W.A. Mou tan o Wheatland captured two gray wolves and four teen pups, which netted him \$320 in bounties.

—The New York canal improvement measure provides for the issue of bonds to the amount of

\$101,000,000 for a term of eighteen years to defray the expenses of constructing a one-thousand-ton barge canal, which will follow the line of the barge canal, which will follow the line of the present Erie canal only in part, provision being made for a change of route in a number of places. The bill also arranges for the improvement of the Jswego and Champlain canals. All three are to have a minimum width of seventy-five feet and a minimum depth of twelve feet. The bill, before it becomes a law, must be voted upon favorably by the people of the State at the election in November next. It is the opinion of the canal advocates that the proposed improved waterway will be of as great service in the future as the original canal was in its day.

—The statistical statement of Canadian commerce just issued by the treasury bureau of

—The statistical statement of Canadian commerce just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics, covering; the commerce of the seven months ending with January, 1903, shows that Canada imported from the iUnited States during that time \$67,000,000 worth of merchandise, against \$32,000,000 worth from the United Kingdom and \$21,000,000 worth from all parts of the world.

—The bank deposits of Kansas now amount to \$3,000,000 more than any previous high-water mark, according to the quarterly statement of Kansas banking institutions, issued yesterday. The previous high mark in the State's bank deposits was on Sept. 30, 1901, when they aggregated \$87,181,194. The deposits are now more than \$90,000,000, or more than \$60 for every man, woman and child in the State.

—In seven years the production of gold in the United States has doubled from \$40,000,000 in 1902. In 1873 the world's total yield of gold was but \$96,200,000. In 1902 it

total yield of gold was but \$96,200,000. In 1902 it total yield of gold was but \$96,200,000. In 1902 it was approximately \$290,000,000, an increase of two hundred per cent. in twenty-nine years. Government figures of gold production in 1902—not yet published—are: Colorado \$27,502,429, California \$17,124,941, Alaska \$7,823,793, Montana \$4,134,365, South Dakota \$7,398,657, Arizona \$4,155,039, Nevada \$3,514,212 and Utah \$3,720,300. South Africa produced but \$36,000,000 gold in 1902, although in 1900, before the Boer war, it produced \$73,000,000, nearly \$8,000,000 less than the United States production in 1902.

States production in 1902.

—Postoffice inspectors engaged in the investigation of department affairs will make a careful inquiry into the charges that certain wagon manufacturers have been given preference in advance information about the estimate of rural free delivery routes.

For Dogs, Cats, Horses, Cattle and Sheep. All Skin Diseases they are subject to can be cured by this valuable remedy. Also

For Fleas and Lice for Dogs, Cats and Horses. Sure to kill them quick.

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Philander Williams, Taunton, Mass.

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crat Strain of **LIGHT BRAHMAS**

Also Breeder of

DARK BRAHMAS, BUFF AND WHITE COCHINS.

Buff and Silver Wyandottes, Buff and Black Cochin Bantams, Golden Sebright Bantams and Yellow Fantail

Pigeons. Large profit in raising Angoras. Finely bred females produce more dollars than any other stock. One averages is kittens per year. Very beautiful and great pets. Circular free.
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Sent to any address on receipt of twenty-five
cents. Stamps taken. Mention the PloughMAN.

WALNUT COMPANY, Box 3954, Boston, Mann TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

How the May flowers will come up?

If you want to know whether you're on the voting list—why, ask the p'lee

Confetti in Paris is sometimes thrown by persons with cold fingers.

A rolling Stone may gather no moss, but is apparently able to accumulate voters.

The sun must at least be given credit for having tried his best to come out and shine

After the coming celebration, what we don't know about Emerson will certainly be hardly worth knowing. After all, the fact that last March was the

warmest March in one hundred years has been of very little comfort during the past Whoever dared the law the other day by a theft of some \$3.50 worth of violets must either have been very conceited or very

much in love. A young physician," says a contemporary headline, "takes a bride from Brook-line," Alas, our interest slackens when we read further that she was merely his own

The advice comes from Winchester to beware of anyman who tries to make you a present of a lot of old telegraph poles. The Greeks bearing gifts were in exactly the

Co-education could hardly expect any thing but trouble from the combination of a Chicago broker, a French tutor and a pretty and pleasing co-ed all mixed up together in

The ability to give one's wife a million dollar present sinks to insignificance com-pared with the difficulty of being wealthy and keeping one's marriage ceremony to those whom it chiefly concerns.

A great stap the been taken in establishing a real enteres cofdiale with the Uninese Empire. The diplomacy of the Flowary Kingdom is said to have sent us a Chinese minister who is also a baseball enthusiast.

The New York mill girls who have advertised for a "Moses" to lead them out of certain trade difficulties rather stretch the figure of speech in offering to reward their deliverer with the hand of the prettiest as desirable state of affairs that will enable among them.

"Very rich paople," so writes a Washington correspondent, "interest the whole of society." And yet there are some ner-sons who twoids whether very rich people interest the whole of society nearly as much as they interest the correspondents.

If the latest reports from Dr. Wiley's food investigations are correct, it is only a matter of time before we find ourselves face to face with the advertising campaign of a beauty food. The health foods will certainly have to change their inducements.

Very little notice has been taken of the plimentary remarks made about us uncomplimentary remarks made about us by Miss Cecilia Milow, but they are very well worth thinking over. Miss Milow has put the finger of her opinion exactly upon some of the things that we are not quite ready to confess to ourselves.

We don't wish to appear over modest, but it is hard to believe the statement of a con-temporary that our own Easter parade was probably unexcelled anywhere in the world. We can even remember a time when we were vain gloriously satisfied with the nofashions.

The poultrymen may be the first to start anything like a combination of agricultural producers. The proposed union of duck raisers of New England, Penusylvania and Long Island has been termed a "trust," but it seems to intend nothing more than a co-operative association for buying grain, securing transportation and arranging for selling, but with no idea of raising prices of regulating the sapply.

Whether the new Maine County law reads porcupines or plain hedgehog, the result will be all the same for the unlucky animal in question. Hundreds have already been killed, two men having destroyed fifty-six in one day. It is thought that besides steering numerous quarters into the pockets of enterprising hunters, the measure will check the serious injury to the spruce forests said to be caused by the hedgehogs' activities.

Oiled roadways are used to some extent in the Pacific West. The road is soaked four to six inches deep with the oil, which stops all dust and makes the earth tough and very elastic. The resulting roadway is claimed to be in some ways equal to asphalt. In the small towns it is said the farmers bought oil and sprinkled the road then selves. It remains to be seen whether the cost and grade of oil and the qualities of earth and climate will permit the adoption of the idea for Eastern roadways.

Canadian farmers are anxious for free rural mail delivery like that enjoyed this side the boundary line. They argue that one carrier traveling at \$2 a day for 125 families is better than for 125 members of these families to travel to town daily. It is also claimed that free delivery will increase the value of Canadian farms. The country being one of small population and great dis tances the service would be costly, but the farmers will hardly be satisfied until some effort is made to extend facilities in that

Farm products have advanced in price more than any other class of commodities, according to recently published figures of the federal labor bureau. From 1896 to 1902 the value of farm products rose nearly sixty-seven per cent., while that of clothing increased only eleven per cent., of fuel and lighting only forty-two per cent., of lumber and building only twenty-eight per cent. and of food only eighteen per cent. Thus the farmers have received greater be than any other class during the period of

We suspect unseemly mirth behind the letter supposed to have been written by an unmarried Boston maiden to President Roosevelt, and denouncing Secretary Moody the Philippines. If the letter is genuine, however, it serves to point an interesting all sovereigns in this country, all rulers,

contrast. Here are the me chusetts meaning the fact, that they have never been asked in matrimony even while the widows of Toledo, Quare forming a society to do away with the outward manifestations of grief over departed

The "telephone mail delivery" is the latest annex proposed for the country service. The sender who wished to use it would attach to his letter a special stamp, which would empower the postmaster at the receiving station to open the letter and tele-phone its contents to the person addressed. phone its contents to the person addressed. This plan, where telephones are common, might save valuable time at much less cost than by full service by telephone or telegraph. Something of the kind is needed to supplement the present very unsatisfactory special delivery mail service by messenger.

Rivalry with the United States

The emigration movement from the North-western wheat fields of our country to Canada promises to assume large proportions, and it was primarily induced by the statement that Great Britain was to engage in a gigantic endeavor to increase the popu-lation of the New Dominion in the regions where wheat can be cultivated in such large quantities that it will supply Europe with the breadstuffs that have been furnished hitherto by the United States. A deter-mined effort will be made to have the unocsupied lands in Canada settled by European nigrants, and millions will be expe to bring about the result desired through subsidies to British passenger lines and railways, and in many other ways.

This rivalry with our own country may have a bad effect upon our shipments abroad, temporarily, at least, until we find some means to offset it by our quicker nethods of doing business, and by our indomitable pluck in overcoming difficulties that may at first appear insurmountable. We do not believe Boston will suffer in the long run as a port of departure for wheat from Canada, for if this territory produces more breadstuffs than formerly, it will naturally need greater facilities for shipment, and these cannot be supplied by the Dominion, unless it displays greater enterprise under monetary stimulus from abroad than has been shown in the past.

However, the American wheat growers whomge over the border will be more progressive than any agriculturists from he Old World, and instead of becoming ore Canadian than the Canadians themelves, will retain their own national ideas and a love for Republican institutions that may result in a peaceful wedding of two pears that there was a little sharp practice territories, which many people believe used in securing this prohibition, which should not be kept apart forever. We are not looking at the New Dominion with guid." Edinburgh and Glasgow have overterritories, which many people believe should not be kept apart forever. We are covetous eyes, far from it, but are willing to trust to the logic of events to bring about a desirable state of affairs that will enable

Roosevelt and the Navy.

The President's defence of the army in the Philippines, as expressed in a recent ch, was as just as it was timely. Our soldiers have met with an abuse that was uncalled for from certain over-zealous reformers, who, in their endeavors to bring to light some military shortcomings, have failed to discover the causes that created them. Of course there is no excuse for oruelty or brutality in the treatment of a fallen foe, but it should be remembered that in many minds the old belief, an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, still exists, and that it found expression in the acts of a few use connected with the army fir out new Tieffle
possessions. These misguings soldiers were
few and far between and they were menifesting a retaliatory spirit when they stooped
to abuse Filipine prisoners. They had seen
gross deeds of barbariam perpension of
Americans by natives of the Filippines
and with great lack of judgment and foresight some of our men descended to kindred
practices, much to the disgust of their more
right-seeing fellow soldiers. expression in the acts of a few then soon right-seeing fellow soldiers. No human organization is perfect, and it

amples are held up for reprobation in our forces in the Philippines. Every real patriot condemns their cowardly behavior, and the War Department has done its utmost, we believe, to bring the culprits to well-merited punishment. Even under Washington's command there were traitors and men of low character, and no one will pretend to say that "Billy" Wilson's Zouaves were a credit to the army in the sivil war. But the great majority of the soldiers of both periods were chivalrous, God-fearing men. And our soldiers in the Philippines are no less deserving of honor and credit. They have done noble work in the far-away and unhealthful islands to which they have been sent by our Government. They have suffered privation and sickness with a cheerful resignation worthy of all praise, and the result is a condition of peace which promises speedily to bring order out of chaos in a land that was in a condition of war and rebellion when it came under our rule. The administration of affairs there now 18, ac-

Without the devoted ald of our troops this could never have been brought about, and to besmear them with mud because of the fedively will deharming Mrs. Joy. while follies and wickedness of a few in their ranks are moved trially adopt the from the few details and ungrateful. Occaning is one of the few details in which in the few details in which in the few details in which in the few details in the few detail sionally some grumbling soldier comes here a man's chance for success is positively inwith a story that contains more fiction than fact, and immediately the decryers of the army cry, "I told you so!" But when was there ever a company or a ship that did not have its Dick Deadeye? And varying the old have its Dick Deadeye? And varying the old "As if he really did the checking!" ex-

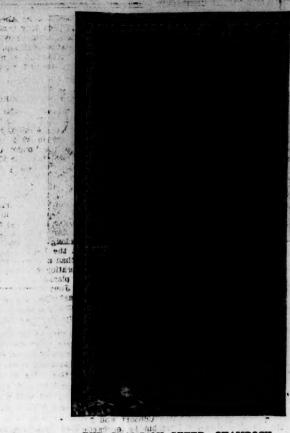
Our Sovereigns.

The London Mail is much agitated over what it evidently regards as a vulgar dis-play at the Vanderbilt-Neilson wedding at Newport, and yet it would seem to the un-prejudiced observer that those who were chiefly concerned in the occasion were not overanxious to attract public attention.

They had a large number of friends and relations, and naturally the number of perons present at the marriage ceremony and the succeeding breakfast was large.

The occasion was observed at a private ouse, where none but those invited were present, and no publicity was apparently sought. Indeed, there seems to have been a desire to avoid the gratification of genera curiosity, and if people not immediately concerned in the affair were interested in it, this could not be helped by those taking direct part in the festivity.

If we mistake not, there is a great deal of glitter and show in England when a royal wedding takes place or when a royal baby is christened, and this is well enough, since sovereignty must be acknowledged in social nding "all the nice young men" to as well as governmental affairs; but the



THE CHAMPION STEER SHAMPOCK. See desc iptive article.

only some of us are richer than others, and are given prominence on account of wealth that has been a family failing, so to speak, for two or three generations. We have no earls and dukes and all that, though some of our helresses capture foreign noblemen, and keep them on exhibition with money earned by a plodding progenitor or a gigantic paternal speculator.

On the whole, our rulers are quite as modest when they get married as are those who live on the other side of the misty Atlantic, and they never have a poet laureate to celebrate their nuptials.

Bonnie Dundee.

They will not allow the street cars to run in bonnie Dundee on Sunday, and it ap come their dislike to the running of public vehicles on the Sabbath, but Dun-dee, the third city of its size in Scot-land, makes its people walk to church. This may do them good physically if they do not have to endure week days what Burns called the toil and the moll of the galley slave, but we are afraid that pedes trianism will not increase their piety if they are tired out with a week's hard work. Indeed, we should suppose that many would stay away from Sunday services altegether if they could not attend them without first walking a great distance: "A man fired out is not in a condition to receive spiritual nourishment, and he would be inclined to go to sleep over a sermon of the old-fash-ioned kind that prevails still, we believe, in the land of the heather.

However, Dundee, like many another place that has not kept up with the times, will get over her prejuties against Sinday ears, and the kirks and other phases of divide worship will be better filled when this desirable result is brought about. Here in America we find that the attendance at our churches has been larger than aver since street transit was universally approved of on. where eloquent preachers are to be heard. The street railways have practically anniilated distance for the church-goet.

The Greatest Lake for Irrigation pleting a work of irrigation which in some pendent and full of courage for the future. ways far surpasses the new dam across the Do not wait to see if the pendent and pendent and full of courage for the future. river Nile.

The proposal is to construct near Hospet. on the Tunga Badra, a dam nearly a mile long and about 150 feet high. The result will be the formation of a huge lake, nearly forty miles long, covering an area of 150 square miles. Mathematicians can work out for themselves the cubical contents of a reservoir of this enormous size.

An approximate calculation shows that the lake will contain nearly two hundred thousand millions of cubic feet of water. which is about five times the capacity of the Assouan reservoir, while the area of the waterspread will be about three times that at Assouan. The cost of this gigantic project is estimated at 31 crores of rupees. but, owing to the extent of country it will be able to irrigate, the scheme, it is sup-posed, will be a most paying one. Hospet is in the extreme western corner of the Madras presidency. The Tunga Badra has

ereased by a judicious carry marriage."
"But there are wives and wives. Your word 'judicious' must include a great lines have declined.

claimed Mrs. Joy, her black eyes sparkling saucily. "Why, any girl who is bright and good looking can lead a man with her little finger. And even if he had the choice, who ever knew advice to be taken in such

"Very well, madam," rejoined her husband, "what kind of a man must the young the remnants of last year's products, stored farmer be to win the favor of the right kind "At the very least, he must be manly, of

respectable habits and manners, and—well good to his mother," she replied. "But," said I, "suppose he imagines he has some degree of choice in the matter, what kind of a girl shalf he look for?"

"For the first sweet girl who likes him, robably. But ask Tim!" she concluded, whimsically. Tim is a farm hand, old. steady and sober. "A girl," observed Tim readily, "ought to be from prime, good stock, sound and

healthy and good tempered; with no tricks, well trained and not afraid of work." "Good horse qualities at any rate, Tim," nghed Joy. "After all, a girl's foundation laughed Joy. duty is to be a good animal, and not all succeed. And what would you say about morals, religion, education and all that?" "I said, 'well trained' and no tricks."

Well, perhaps that term covers a great deal. Another term, including many things, 'companionable.' She must be so, at est, to the man in question."

"Oh, the silly men," cried Mrs. Joy.
"Bright eyes, a soft voice, and what cares a youth for all the rest? The best wives of all would never find a husband, except that now and then a man is found with a grain or two of sense.' 'After all," concluded John Joy, "the

youngsters will settle it among themselves and leave rules to those who make 'em. If we can only bring them up with the saving 'grain of sense,' 1'm not much afraid of what they 'll do.

The Champion Fat Steer. The grand prize winner at the last international stock show in Chicago was the grade Angus steer, Shamrock. He was two-year-old grade Angus, and was bred and fattened by the Iowa State Agricultural Curtiss. His mother was a common milely cow of the lowa prairies, and his sire was an Angus bull. As a calf he probably could have been bought by any butcher for \$9. If he had been sold as a yearling, before fine points had been brought out by selentific feeding, he might have fetched seven or eight cents a pound in the market. At the present live stock show he has won nine first prizes and nine specials, worth in all \$500, more money than has been won by any other animal at the exposition The total amount of money he has put into the purse of his owners by prizes and by sale is \$1510.80. The illustration, reproduced by permission of Secretary Coburn of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, gives a fair idea of the appearance of this famous steer.

Iowa Agricultural College may well plume
itself on this triumph in the art of feeding.

This splendid animal was sold at auction, at Alty-six cents per pound to Richard Webber of New York. He tipped the scales at 1805 pounds, making his purchase price \$1010.80.

Spring Notes by Farmers: 1111

It is a poor farmer that does not learn, or thinks he knows it all, and will never try new methods not make experiments in his farm work.—S. F. Emerson, a Somerset County, Me.

skip our farms. Be ready for them for their first meal .- J. P. Moulton, York

County, Me. There is nothing wrong in a man's carrying on his farm as will meet his own conditions best, provided he keeps up the fertility of the land. "That man is called "blessed" who is making two spears of grass grow where only one grew before. That man who is robbing his farm of its fertility, reducing his crops year by year and only doing a little grass farming, is not worthy to be classed with the intelligent farmer.-A. W. Gilman, Kennebec County, Me.

We can safely make it a general rule that good tillage pays—good plowing, good manuring, good harrowing, good cultivation.— E. C. Dow, Waldo County, Me.

I think familiak new 1100ked so promis

ing as it does this spring. Prices are high for all farm products, and a man that owns his farm and wants a dollar can get it if he cording to President Roosevelt, as conscientions and able as any people could desire, and eivil and religious liberty is assured to to the sea.

every inhabitant of the archipelago.

Without the devoted aid of our troops this

Farm Life for Two. pace in quality with the cost —D. F. Hodges, Hancock County, Mis

Boston dealers report a demand some-what improving. But supplies are increas-The with the season, and prices of some Old vegetables sell with difficulty. The

crop of last year and by the extremely severe competition from Southern fresh vegetables. The demand has been good all the season, otherwise the situation might have been still worse for the growers. Conditions are bad enough as it is. Long Island farmers are finding it difficult to dispose of the remnants of last year's products, stored for winter use, such as cabbages, bests, speculators. All reports agree upon the turnips, onions, parsnips and carrots at sufficient returns to defray expenses of marketing. At markets in New York cab-bages are being sold to speculators at 75 cents to \$1.50 per 100 heads, while cleaningup lots are closing out at far below those values. The root crops go at 25 to 50 cents barrel. White onions bring usual prices, because of scarcity, but red and yellow varieties were seldom so low in the reembrance of marketmen

fi e Boston markets are not so badly off in these lines, all vegetables having been salable at some price. Onion growers have fared the worst of any, owing in part to the poor quality of a large part of the crop. The onion market is now in better shape, with prices firm for good qualities. There is still too much poor stock on hand for which deale s are glad to get offers of any kind.

West. (The decline in price, however, is hardly worth noting, the demand having kept nearly equal pace with the receipts. Some of the arrivals both from Maine walk from the West are off in quality, with prices,

therefore, rather uncertain.

Hothouse stuff is rather more plenty, but has been held back by the cloudy weather, and only tomatoes show a drop in price.

Rhubarb is arriving in large quantifies from Illinois and California. Lord & Spencer, who handle a large proportion of the receipts, report some of late shipments from California arriving in poor condition on account of neglect to onen the car ventilators. count of neglect to open the car ventilators.
These shipments go by freight, under ice, as far as Chicago, and are then expressed. The southern Illinois rhubarb is shorter and therefore less desirable. Wholesale prices \$1.50 to \$2 per forty-pound bunch.

The bill to make the mountain laurel the floral emblem of Massachusetts was ordered to a third hearing in the House on Friday, by a vote of ninety-three yeas to thirty-five rays. Opposition was offered to it by Mr. Dowse of Malden, who moved to amend by substituting the mayflower, and by Mr. by substituting the mayflower, and by Mr. Cole, who thought the dandelion was more worthy recognition, because it was more general in its appearance. Perhaps this last recommendation was not unconnected with a desire to acknowledge the value of the lowly common flower at this season of the year as a medicinal article of diet, but its claims on this ground were ignored by the majority of our representatives.

Mr. Quinn of Boston, probably in a jocose

spirit, set forth the advantages of the shamrock as an emblematical flower for the Commonwealth, but, of course, this advocacy was received in the vein in which it was presented, and this part of the question was smilingly put by after the fashion of he chancellor in Tennysonian rhyme. Nobody apparently had a good word to say for one of nature's floral offerings, cele-

brated by Aldrich in the following lines: The roses are a regal troupe,

And humble folk the daisies, But bluebells of New England To you I give my praises. The mountain laurel may be all right, but what's the matter with the bluebell Notes on Foreign Agriculture.

The Canadian Produce Corporation will begin business in London and various provincial centres early in the coming autumn and will, by means of its own shops, sell direct from the Canadian producer to the English market.

The British board of agriculture has issued a leaflet describing how by an application of caustic potash to the horn bud of young calves the horns can be prevented from growing, and thus the necessity obviated for inflicting pain upon the full-grown animal by sawing off the horns. The Minister of Agriculture for Argen

tina has engaged an American professor to take charge of and organize the departme of agriculture now separated from the pastoral department. The English poultryman complains that

if the British poultry and egg trade and been fostered with government aid the agricultural interest might have been richer by \$35,000,000 a year, the sum which is now paid for foreign eggs and foreign poultry. An Australian correspondent points out that an interesting example of the fashion in which what is today a curse may tomorrow be an ally is supplied by the scale to which the rabbit industry has grown in Anstralia. A few years ago the rabbit was the plague and dread of the whole farming class. But Australians are learning now to Twenty millions of Australian rabbit skins were sold in London last year, while nearly three million rabbits frozen in their furs were sent to the London market from Vic-toria alone. No fewer than twenty-four thousand rabbits were trapped in Australia last year; and, being trapped, were translated into a marketable commodity.

A series of eight experiments recently demonstrated the advisability of keeping pigs on sows as long as possible, consistent with the healthy and strong condition of the mother. The chief reason for this is that a sow and her pigs together will extract more nourishment from a given quantity of food than will the weaned pigs alone.

The sow and pigs were weighed separately each week, and any loss or gain of the sow was deducted from or added to the increased weight of the pigs. The pigs were allowed to remain on the sow for ten weeks, then a similar course of feeding was carried on with the pigs for seven weeks. The sow and pigs consumed on an average 231 pounds of meal and 534 pounds of skimmilk in making a similar increase.

Good Outlook for Honey. Mail advices from San Bernarding, Cal. as reported in the New York Commercial Bulletin, say of the honey prospects: "R. E. Herr, county bee inspector, predicts for the coming season, the biggest honey crop in ten years. He has been to various sections of the country during the past several weeks in pursuit of his duffes as inspector, and he has in consequence noted the situation thoroughly. In speaking of the expected crop, he says: 'I can truly say that I believe this vicinity is going to put out a bigger crop of honey during the coming season than has been the case in ten years past. The last big rain, coming at the time of the year that it did, will result in an extra heavy growth of sage and the several shrubs from whose blossoms the bees obtain glat in this line of old vegetables now pre-vailing is generally explained by the large thing points to a crop of extraordinary

Advance in Wheat. The lite rise of two or three cents pe bushel in the price of wheat is without warrant in the natural conditions and is prospect of an enormous crop, and nothing has occurred to impair the outlook. Such changes as may occur in prices depend largely on the actions of the Armour crowd, who seem to have the market in hand, bu their influence is likely to be temporary Oats are a little cheaper. Corn is about steady, and bag meal has reached the lowest figure quoted for a long period. Flour is slightly higher. Feeds and mill products show but slight changes.

Value of Barley on the Farm. Barley is a quick-growing grain crop, and requires for its best success a soil in good condition physically and in richness. Where this grain succeeds well it makes a profitable crop. It produces well, matures early, and is worth as much pound for pound as corn as a feed for swine, along Potatoes are coming in more freely, large with the skimmilk from the dairy. shipments having been made from the also a good crop to seed to grass with. with the skimmilk from the dairy. It is

The practice of substitution in nursery stock without notice to the buyer comes very close to a frand. Nurserymen, otherwise reliable, find it very convenient when one variety has been sold out to ship something else which they consider just as good. When a planter orders a certain kind of fruit because of the fertilizing power of its blossoms, or to give variety to his fruit preduct, or because the ripening period and the quality renders it safe from thieves, nothing can be more exasperating then. nothing can be more exasperating than to find that the well-meaning dealer has sent him a kind of which he already has more than enough, and which does not possess the special characteristic he wanted. The experienced buyer in ordering writes, "ne substitutions without notice," and reputable dealers take heed. But the novice often imposed upon, and the practice ought to be stepped.

The various quarantines in the infected districts of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Vermont are likely to cause increasing trouble for the farmers as the season ad-vances. These are in addition to the national quarantine which forbids moving the cattle from one State to another. The State quarantine in Massachusetts forbids mov ing cattle upon the highways without permission from the State cattle bureau, the restriction only applying to sections in and near where the disease has at some time appeared. Numerous applications for such permission have been made, and have in many cases, it is said, met with refusal. The penalties are very severe for violation of either State or national quarantine. Nat urally there is a great deal of complaint. since the line is drawn about towns in which no disease has appeared. Fortunately, the restrictions are not likely to remain in force ong in Massachusetts and Vermont unless new outbreaks should occur.

The ideal crop for a young orchard is a vine-melons and cucumbers. The hills of such a crop are away from the trees, admitting thorough cultivation towards the trees The rop selected should be one that needs cultivation until the middle of July.-Prof. L. R. Taft, Michigan.

Pumps? We have a pump for every

Interested in

purpose and suited to any condition. For the best assortment in New England of Tanks, Towers, Gasoline Engines, Windmills, or other water supply goods write

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The Standard Co. manufacture the best line of Bone Cutters made. We ship any size on trial in competition The line consists of eleven differen sizes for hand and power, ranging in price from \$6.73 to \$195. The principle of auto-matic feed, horizontal cylinders knives cutting across the grain

is similar in every size machine we manu re. Every machine warranted. Send for catalogue. STANDARD BONE CUTTER CO., Milford, Mass., U. S. A.





BEEF-Per ide, tailow quality, \$5.5

hird quality, 46.75@7.25; 5 3.00@3.50. V SHEEP—Pe 7.25; lambs, FAT Hogs-VEAL CALV HIDES-Bri TALLOW-H PELTS—500

At Brig A Berry Farmington I Co. W B Ferring Verme At Brig 8 Henry N E D M al. via F. R. d. via Nash Massacha
At Water
J S Henry
) H Forbush
W F Wallace
At Brig
J S Henry
Scattering
Gould
Geo Cheney

State cattle easily effected or light. As the past week, a de Sales at 122/12 decline on si and lambs of the hipped live fro terially from th or prices where Dealers pronouthe stables. A sold express:

together, with latter for drive, at \$150@200; d way's sale stab auction and pri Colman & Son' mostly at \$100 saidlers at \$177 sale sable apl quality; fair sal The stocks his s designated a goes to the N he abattoir. in better shape buying freely. cow, of 1150 lbs, cow, of 1010 lbs, 1 cow, 790 lbs, at

Fat Hogs-No at 71@71c. Loc Supply of No numerous, these cars from that se 100 lbs on both s laid down here \$4.30@7.55 \$\rightarrow\$ 10 ered as profitabl but, s they cos

way sold 40 cov ths, at 5c; 50 cat

No special cha get within quota as to quality; 50 60 calves, 117 lbs calves, 130 hs, at otal. Market steady Maine Farmin Verment I.S. 475; balance via N Massa chusetts

nors, 1 Bright Stock at yards: 80 calves, 212 hor 380 calves, 212 hor 200 hogs, 212 hor 127 calves. Vern 40 calves. Massa 183 hogs, 213 calve Tuesday. The t was at market bu dealers. Some 15 the Boston trade, J. P. Day sold 2 0 J. P. Day sold 2 of \$150, av. 1700 fbs; 1 \$35@45 a head. F 34c. Foss & Chap av. 1200 fbs; av. 1200 f

Stetson, 28 cows, 7 Butchers ready within the range of changed hands, within the range of the changed hands, with rather 6@7c; a few nice. D. A. Walke calves, of 115 fbs, a

L Wednesday—The especially active, i day. The tone of t day. The tope of the tope of the buyer. Sale such as offered.

135 lbs, at 64c; 2 sile Scock Company sole sheep weighed in an allocows and 1 but Wheeler, 2 dows at 600@1100 lbs. P. A. Co.A. Waite, 2 bulls at 44c; 2 cows 14co. at 41c; 2 cows, 1460 i

BOSTON P Whel Poultry orthern and Easte lickens, choice ro-lickens, fair to goo rollers, 3 to 34 lbs, follers, squabs, 2 li-licks

wis, extra choice.

fair to good.

fair to good.

feons, tame. choice.

com to good

abs. oom to good

in nursery buyer comes ymen, other-venient when o ship somejust as good. tain kind of power of its to his fruit g period and rom thieves, ting than to ler has sent ly has more not possess vanted. The writes, "no and reputa-he novice is ractice ought

the infected w Hampshire se increasing e season ad. n to the nas moving the . The State forbids movwithout perbureau, the ome time apns for such and have in vith retusal for violation ntine. Natcomplaint. wns in which unately, the nain in force mont unless

dressed hogs, 9@91c.

PELTS-50c@\$1.25.

Maine.
At Brighton.
PA Berry 10
Farmington L S

WB Ferring 45

Massachusetts.

Brighton Cattle Market.

Stock at yards: 632 cattle, 12 sheep, 15,564 hogs,

380 calves, 212 horses. From West, 249 cattle, 15, 200 hogs, 212 horses. Maine, 56 cattle, 151 hogs, 127 calves. Vermont, 9 cattle, 2 sheep, 30 hogs, 40 calves. Massachusetts, 318 cattle, 10 sheep, 183 hogs, 212 hollow.

Tuesday-The tone a shade brighter. A. Davis

was at market buying up various lots of different dealers. Some 15 carloads of Western arrived for

Butchers ready to purchase, finding prices within the range of last week. A number of lots

changed hands, with sales largely from [6@7]c, or rather 6@7c; a tew as high as 7]c, but especially lice. D. A. Walker, 7 calves, of 105 fbs, at 6c; 50 calves, of 115 fbs, at 6]c. Several lots between 6 @7c.

Late Arrivals.

Cattle. Sheep.

orchard is a The hills of trees, admitds the trees that needs July.-Prof.

ips? have pump very se and oany . For assort-New ad of owers, e En-

Windother upply rite r Co. ON. ods, free.

ight se of ind wer way of rais-ng the water ad household he mill. Our S nills ontle breeze torms or me purpose the hemselves to the frmous vers and silves given on in-

CO.,

ton, Mass.

ne Standard manufacture best line of Cutters e. We ship size on trial competition. even different for hand and er, ranging in from \$6.73 3195. The ciple of auto-ic feed, hori-al cylinders es cutting ss the grain we manufact-1. Send for TTER CO., lass., U. S. A.

n the corn aking

SIVE. PROOF FOLKS STON

at 4|c: 2 cows, 1460 fbs, at 2c. BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET. Wholesale Prices. Poultry, Fresh Killed. and Eastern—
s. choice roasting
s. fair to good
s. fair to good
s. to 3 to 3 bs. to pair, \$\mathcal{P}\$ ib.
squabs, 2 bs, \$\mathcal{P}\$ pair IEG Old cocks Receipts April 21, were 424 packages. Live Poultry. Quail, P doz. Grouse, Iowa, dark, P pair

The Markets. BOSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS. ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN Note—Assorted sizes quoted be so, so fb. tubs only.
Creamery, extra—
Vt. & H. assorted sizes.
Vt. & H. assorted sizes.
Northern N. Y., assorted sizes.
Northern N. Y., large tubs.
Western, large ash tubs.
Western, large san tubs.
Creamery, northern firsts.
Creamery, western firsts.
Creamery, western firsts.
Creamery, western firsts.
Creamery, seconds. For the week ending April 22, 1903. Shotes and Fat Cattle Sheep Suckers Hogs Veals This week... 986 3527 Last week... 775 2460 One year ago 2863 5279 162 19,101 18,974 28,575 Prices on Northern Cuttle. BEEF-Per hundred pounds on total weight of tallow and meat, extra, \$6.00@6.50; first nde. tailow and meat, extra, \$6.00£6.50; first quality, \$5.50£6.75; second quality, \$4.50£6.25; third quality, \$4.00£4.25; a few choice single pairs, \$6.72£7.25; some of the poorest bulls, etc., \$1.00£3.50. Western steers, 4.25£6.00.

SHEEP—Per pound, live weight, 3£4c; extra, \$4.26¢; sheep and lambs per head in lots, \$3.00£1.25; lambs, \$4.27½c, PAT HOGS—Per pound, Western, 7½?7½c, live weight; shotes, wholesale—; retail,—, country \$4.26\$ Boxes
Boxes
Extra northern creamery
Extra dairy
Common to good
Trunk butter in a or 1-15 prints
Extra northern creamery
Extra northern dairy
Common to good Yt. twins, extra P ib

Itrits P ib.

Sago cheese, P ib.
New York twins, extra

"firsts."

"seconds

Wisconsin, choice, new
New York twins, choice new ressed hogs, 9.29tc.
VEAL CALVES—427fc P B.
HIDES—Brighton—727fc P B; country lots, 6c.
CALF SKINS—13c P B; dalry skins, 40260c.
TALLOW—Brighton, 426c P B; country lots, mi the Plat Nearby and Cane fancy, P doz. Eastern choice fresh.
Eastern fair to good.
Michigan first.
Vt. and N. H. choice fresh.
Western fair to good. Cattle. Sheep. F E Fisk H Conners
H Conners
F E Keegan
Foss & Chapman
D A Walker
J P Day Goose..... Western dirties Western storage, packed At Brighton.
J.S. Henry 9
At N.E. D.M. & Weel
Co.
Bal. via F. R. R. 35
Bal. via Nashua 25
Bal. Via Nashua 25 Petatees. C Davis
At N E D M & Wool Co. N & D M & Wool Co 17 3200 Co 17 3200
At Watertown.

10 Sturt e vant & Haley 48
J A Hathaway 175 Artichokes, P bu. 1 25@1 75

Beets, P bu. 226@10

Live Stock Experts.

State cattle have during the past week sold at a decline of \{\particle{a}\) (0, d. w., \(\particle{P}\) in the market being easily effected by the supply on sale, either heavy or hight. As the supply has run heavy during the past week, a decline quite noticeable was effected. Sales at \(\frac{12}{272}\)(c. as sold dressed weight. Also a decline on sheep at \(\frac{14}{262}\)(c. dressed weight, and lambs of best quality at \(\frac{17}{262}\)(c. dressed weight, and lambs of best quality at \(\frac{17}{262}\)(c. dressed weight).

The tone of the market has not changed materially from the week previous as regards tone or prices where desirable horses were concerned.

String heans \(\particle{P}\) crate.

Survey for State, \(\particle{P}\) bu. \(\frac{126}{2620}\)

String heans \(\particle{P}\) crate.

200@3 60

Native cress, \(\particle{P}\) doz.

00@90

Native cres Green Vegetables. The tone of the market has not changed ma-terially from the week previous as regards tone or prices where desirable horses were concerned. Dealers pronounced it a good business week at the stables. At Welch & Hall Companya stable sold 2 express and 1 freight carloads of Western, Onions, Natives, & boli

York State, P bbl

Dubox
Oyster plant, P bu, Dubo
Peppers, P bu,
Eag plant, P cases.
Payslay, P bu
Rubard, P b.
Radishes, long, P do?
Radishes, long, P do?
Radishes, round
Turnips, flat, P box
Turnips, flat, P box
Mushrooms, satire, P bb.
Milat, P doz sold 2 express and 1 freight carloads of Western, together, with some State of Maine horses, the latter for drive, at \$100@325; sold busing links at \$150@200; draft, \$175@275. At L. bockway's sale stable sold 5 carloads; a good so a at anction and private sale, at \$100@275. It oses Colman & Son's sale stable, a good week; sales mostly at \$100@150; some ponies at \$200@250; sadders at \$175@250. At Myer, Abrams & Co.'s sale stable, field & carloady at \$100@750 as to Apples, Russets, P bbl Fruit.
Baktwin fancy Maine Spy saddiers at \$1.5250. At Myer, Abrams co. sale stable fold a carload at \$100@250, as to qualify; fair sales noticed.

The Yards, Watshews.

The stock of F.E. R. and Southern division is designated as Watertown. Some of the stock goes to the New England Works and some to the abattoir. The market on beef cattle was in better shape than last week, as A. Davis was buying freely. Sales by O. H. Forbush of 1 slim cow, of 1150 hs, at 210; 2 cows, of 2300 hs, at 410; 1 cow, of 1100 lbs, at 34c; 2 cows, of 2520 lbs, at 48,35; 1 cow, 790 lbs, at 34c; 2 cows at 2c. J. A. Hathaway sold 40 cows, of 1500 lbs, at 54c; 25 do., 1450 lbs, at 55c; 25 do., 1450 lbs, at 55c; 25 do., 1450 lbs, at 54c; 30 cattle, 1220 lbs, at 44.99.

Fat Hogs—No change from last week. Western cow, of 1010 lbs, at 31c; 2 cows, of 2520 lbs, at \$3.35; 1 cow, 790 lbs, at 31c; 2 cows at 2c. J. A. Hathaway sold 40 cows, of 1500 lbs, at 55c; 25 do., 1450 lbs, at 5c; 30 cattle, 1250 lbs, at 54.99.

Fat Hogs—No change from last week. Western at 71a73c. Local lots at 2a21c. d. W. Sheet Houses.

Supply of Northery Ight. Also Western not numerous, these being \$1 stateen dauble deck cars from that seed on 1 Vestern cost less by 50c p 100 lbs on both sheet and lambs. The sheep cost laid down here \$3.30c 180 p 100 lbs, and lambs \$4.30c 7.55 p 100 lbs. (Country lots not considered as profitable as the Western to slaughter, which is the sheet of the sheet land lambs at the western to slaughter, Grass Seeds. ered as profitable as the Western to slaughter, u'. s they cost likb, are handled lightly. Veal Calves. ... No special change: Butchers want all they can get within quotations. Various sales at 6271c, as to quality; 50 calves, 115 hs, at 6c. L. Stetson, 60 calves, 117 hs, at 6c. Foss & Chapman, 11 Market steady at 13c for mixed lots by the crafe. Maine—Farmington Live Stock Company, 12700
Vermont—J. S. Henry, 40; balance via Fish. R., 475; balance via Nashua, 500.

Massichusetts—J. S. Henry, 110; O. H. För—
hush of activation of the Company of the Company, 12700
Massichusetts—J. S. Henry, 110; O. H. För—
hush of activation of the Company of the Co

Evaporated, fair to prime.

Evaporated, fair to prime.

Sun-dried, as to quality.

Sun-dried, twenty-five acres, ninety trees per acre, and Fridays. The total cost, including horses, for orchard, twenty-five acres, or \$400 per acre. Another grower from a forty-acre orchard claims to have by an arrow and Fridays. The total cost, including horses, for twenty lessons its 30s. The drill ground at the headquarters, Finsbury (five minutes walk from Moorgate-strengt Random Noorgate-strengt Random Noo Pen, marrow

IPen screened

Pen seconds

Pen foreign

Mediums, choice hand-picked

Mediums, creened

Red Kidney bush, 2; scattering, 40; L. Stetson, 60; T. Irving, 5; R. Connors, 15; Foss & Chapman, 41; J. P. 1849

CO FLOUR AND GRAINTOE

dealers. Some 15 carloads of Western arrived for the Boston trade, that cost from 54 down to 44c. J. P. Day sold 2 oxen for 3192; 2 for 3155; 2 for \$150, av. 1700 lbs; 1 bull, \$57.50, of 1400 lbs; some at \$35a 45 a head. F. E. Keegan, 5 cows, 1000 lbs, at 34c. Foss & Chapman, 11'cows, steers and bulls, av. 1200 lbs; at 4c; 6 cows, 1000 lbs, at 34c. Stetson, 28 cows, 750@1100 lbs, at 24@54c. 3 50 \$\phi\$ bbl.

Corm.—Demand quiet, supply small.
Steamer, yellow, 68c.
No. 2, yellow, 59c.
No. 3, yellow, 56c.

Oass.—Demand quiet, prices firm.
Clipped, fancy, spot, 48fc.
No. 2 clipped, white, 48fc.
No. 3 clipped, white, 48c.

Millfead.—Firm. Wednesday—The business in beef cattle not especially active, not buying as freely as yesterday. The tone of the market somewhat favorable to the buyer. Sales were largely at 224c for such as offered. J. S. Henry sold 40 calves, of 135 lbs, at 64c; 2 sheep at 6c, Farmington Live Stock tompany sold 100 calves, of 117 lbs, at 6c; 2 sheep when weighed in a terms of 117 lbs, at 6c; 2 sheep without the control of No. 3 clipped, white, 43c.

Millfeed.—Firm.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$18 25@18 50.
Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$17 50@22 00.
Spring wheat bran, sacks, \$17 50@22 00.
Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$26 00@26 50.
Linseed, \$26 25.

Barley.—Feed barley, \$5@58c.

Bye.—\$2.90@3.50 \$\text{P}\$ bls, \$24c \$\text{P}\$ bushel.

THE WOOL MARKET. Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan Pine delaine, Onio Mich. X, 1 and 2 Mich

FEEDING BEES .- H. P. A., New Haven County Ct.: Spring feeding will strengthen a weak colony and stimulate brood rearing. One of the best, simplest and cheapest foods is granulated sugar and cold water, half and half by measure, stirred until all is dissolved. Place a pan of the syrup in the upper story of the hive. On top of the syrup lay a strip of cheese-cloth that has been dampened in water. The bees will craw on the cloth and feed without danger of drowning. Feed toward night to lessen danger of robbing. Half a pint of syrup daily is enough.

HATCHING GOSLINGS.—J. S. I., Kennebec County, Me.: Goose eggs are sometimes hatched by machines, but not with very good success.

In the case of twins, it is well to place them with the mother in a small, separate pen, for a day or two, in order that they may become acquainted, and to avoid the danger of one of the lambs straying away, which hasy cause trouble. When lambs are born weakly, more care is required, and unless the shepherd is with them to see that they are suckled soon after birth, they are liable to become chilled and die. If the lamb is too weak to stand up and suck, it should be held up and some milk milked into its mouth, when it will soon take the teat and help itself, or the ewe may be gently laid upon her side and the lamb brought to the teat on its knees or side, and lamb brought to the teat on its knees or side, and helped as above indicated.

THE MILCH COW'S BEST WEEK.

It is often of much importance to know at what time in a cow's lactation she is liable to make her best record, as the different live stock associations favor animals coming within a tested list. In order to obtain a large number of records, the Nebraska Experiment Station co-operated with the Minnesota station, and together 29 complete yearly records were available. Out of this large list, which was made by cown of various breeds and ages, a table was compiled. It was found that the second and third weeks of a cow's milk yield in most cases proved to be the best. The records also showed that a cow reaches her highest butter production at an earlier period in actation than she does her greatest milk flow.

CALF FOOD. THE MILCH COW'S BEST WEEK.

A mixture which has been very largely used, and with excellent results, by an extensive breeder, consists of two parts of barley meal and wheat meat to one part of ground linseed. To his is added a princh of carbonate of soda, say, at the rate of one ounce of the soda to every peck of the mixture. This meal is prepared by being mixed withe Matte pold water until it reaches a creamy, consistency, and then warm water is added until the meal reaches about blood beat. It may be used either as an addition to skimmik oras a complete substitute for milk, after the calf is five or six weeks of age. The addition of cooking holds is made with the object of counter, acting any tendency to scour or undue looseness of the bowels.

BIG PROPERTIE IN THE SOUTH ANGS Down in Texas some of the farmers have found they can make more money raising fruit and vegetables for Northern markets than by produc-ing cotton at \$30 per acre. One example of last

Assets - -

zation

Surplus to Policy Holders

Losses Paid Since Organi-

LARGEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

SPRINGFIELD

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Cash Capital - \$2,000,000.00

Liabilities Except Capital 2,515,342.56

Incorporated 1849. Charter Perpetual. ed live

Large, but not too clumpy been, been ground the control of the con

be the present century the commanding off each year. The lord mayor, the adder ear have included Leut.-Col. the Right Hon. Lord Colville of Culross mow president of the company). Lieut.-Col. R. J. Lioyd-Lindsay, V. C. M. P. (now Lord Wantage), Lieut.-Col. His Grace the Duke of Portland, Leut.-Col. the Viscount of the Assistant of the Court of the Court of the Assistant of the Court of the Assistant of the Court of the Court of the Court of the Assistant of the Court of

- 6,027,413.06

3,512,070.50

30,654,487.84

tube range, himished with disappearing and moving targets in We drill hall. Dining, billiard, reading and dressing-rooms, with lavatories, are provided for the use of members. There are clube for cricket, football, lawn tennis and heronse. There is also a school-of-arms and awinning club. There are practice nets for cricket all the year round (in winter in the drill hall on matting). The regiment shares with the guards, marines and buffs the privilege of marching through the city with fixed bayonets, and is the only corps, other than the regular forces and militis, that carries colors.

Camps—The infantry generally go to manocures at Easter and the artillery either at Whitsumtide or the first week in August. The latter also go to gun practice at Shopburgogas for two or three days. The cost per day for food, etc., for each member is from 5s. to be. Railway fares for men and horses, and forage for the latter, are paid for by the company, and not by the members.

members.

Drills—A member, in order to be reckoned as efficient, has to do a total of sixty drills in his first two years service, of which at feast thirty must be in his first year, i. e., if he joins at Christmust be in his first year, i. e., if he joins at Christmas, 1885, he might do forty in 1886 and twenty in 1897, a total of sixty. After this he has to do nine drills a year in the infantry, and has so obtain a certain score at rifle shooting; in the artillery fourteen drills have to be done annually, presence at gur practice is obligatory but counts toward the fourteen drills: Both branches attend the annual inspection, which counts two drills.

Horse Artillery Uniforms Undress: Forage cap, serge frock, pagisheons, justic boots, jack spurs. Cost & 13s. 6d. (Gadets): Bemainder of Uniform: Busby, fatigue cap, tunic, overalls,

spurs. Cost £4 13s. 6d. (Cadets) Remainder of Uniform: Busby, fatigue cap, tunic, overalls, stable jacket, cloak and cape, Wellington boots, and box spurs. Cost £11 13s. 6d.

Field Battery Uniform—Undress: Forage cap, serge frock, overalls. Cost £2 12s. (Cadets.) Remainder of Uniform: Busby, fatigue cap, tunic, stable jacket, cloak and cape. Cost £9 15s. 6d.

Infantry Uniform—Undress: Forage cap, fatigue jacket and trousers. Cost £2 7s. 9d. (Cadets.) Remainder of Uniform: Tunic, greatcost and cape, bearskin cap, £4 15s. case, 8s. 6d., but a member can, if he wishes to do so, wear a bearskin which is the property of the regiment. The member can, if he wishes to do so, wear a bear-skin which is the property of the regiment. The regiment at the present time is in a flourishing condition, over one hundred recruits having joined during the present year, but it has not yet reached its establishment, and recruits are still being admitted. The company is governed as to its civil affairs by a Court of Assistants, consisting of the captain-general and colonel, president, vice-president (Lieut.-Col. G. A. Raikes), 'treasurer (Major R. H. Nunn), the Lieut.-Col., the 'two majors of the battalion (Maj. and Hon. Lieut.-Col. F. J. Stohwasser, and Major L. R. C. Boyle), 'sind twenty elective assistants, the latter being elected at the general meeting, which is held in Decemat the general meeting, which is held in December of each year. The lord mayor, the aldermen, the recorder and sheriffs of the city of London for the time being are honorary members of the Court of the Assistants.

down to Maine, and rest assured that you'll get plenty of .ishi and plenty of material for a story. It .makes no difference whether you have a bait rod, a split bamboo or a laneswood, and if nothing better is around, get a hickory stick, a pin and a plece of cord, you'll eaten them. Why, the land-locked salmon and trout are so hungry and plen-ifful this year that in some places you don't need anything but a basket and they'll flop right in. anything but a basket and they'll flop right in.

If you don't care to visit away down in Maine, remember Winnipessukee, Sunapee and Newfound lakes in New Hampshire and Memphremagog and Champlain in Vermont, all famous sahing grounds.

Send to the General Passenger Department, Boston & Maine Rallroad, Boston, for the book called "Fishing & Hunting." It tells you where to go and describes the territory in full. It will be mailed on receipt of two cents in stamps.

This wonderful book gives 1000 receipts for making articles in every day use. No family should be without one. Sent on receipt of price, to cents. A. J. ADKINS, 74 Starr Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1000 HIDDEN THINGS REVEALED.

Communwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDERSEX, 88. MAN EPROBATE COURT.

To the beirs at law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of HENRY L. TINGLEY, late of Tewksbury, lag other persons interested in the estate of the positively accessful work. It is not to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the twelfth day of May, A. D. 1903, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by subsening this citation, once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by malling, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by malling, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to be one days, at least, before said Court, and by malling, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to be one days, at least, before said Court, and by malling, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to be one days, at least, before said Court, and by malling, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to be one days, at least, before said Court, and by malling, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to be one days, at least, before said Court, and by malling, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to be one days, at least, before said Court, and by malling, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to be one days, at least, before said Court, and by malling, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to be one days, at least, before said Court, and by malling, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to be one days, at least, before said Court, and by malling, the post of the court, and by malling, the post of the court of the co

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

A. W. DAMON, President

W. J. MACKAY, Secretary
CHAS. E. GALACAR, Vice-Pres't

F. H. WILLIAMS, Treasurer
Agencies in all the Prominent Localities Throughout
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50 Kilby Street.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

At a Probate Court holden at Cambridge, 10 and for said County of Middlesex, on the thirteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

On the petition of HAROLD JOSEPH O'DOHRESTY of Somerville, in said County, praying that his name may be changed to that of HAROLD RUSSEL FAIRE, public notice having been given, according to the order of Court, that all persons might appear and show cause, if any they had, why, the same should not be granted, and it appearing that the reason given therefore is sufficient, and consistent with the public interest, and being satisfactory to the Court, and no objection being made;

It is decreed that his name be changed, as prayed for, to that of Harold Russel Faire, which name she shall hereafter bear, and which shall be his legal name, and that he give public notice of said change by publishing this decree, once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts PLOUGHNAN, a newspaper published in Boston, and make return to this court under oath that such notice has been given.

CHARLES J. MCINTIRE,

Judge of Probate Court.

Let Us Thresh the **Matter Out**

No Potash-No Fruit

No Phosphoric Acid No Seeds No Nitrogen-No Leaves These three things must be supplied Write to us and we will send you some books giving the gist of the whole matter. GERMAN KALI WORKS



SAFES.

Seventy-five [Second-Hand, Fire-Proof Office and House Safes. Bargains. New Safes as low as \$12, delivered. Send for catalogue.

The E. P. BLAKE CO., Mention this paper, start



No Fence Company bests our prices on the same quality of fence, because they never make our quality.
PAGE WOVEN WIRE PENCE CO. APRIAN MICH.

SIMPLEX CALE PERDER The only practical Calf Feeder. The only sensible method of ruising calves. No more transling the calf todrink. Fromotes digestion. Prevents sours. Adds to the value of the calf, whether intended for the dairy of for yeal. Price of Feeder, \$150, postpaid. Ageids of wanted. Booklet free, Mention this pensional to Mostlet a Princhard HFG. Co. and Dept. 1.

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

Parmers' Want Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc., and Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one cast per word only, including name, address explaitials. No Duplay. Cash to accompany the

HIGH Scoring, Buff Orpingtons; England's best strain. Pairidge Plymouth Bock, the new variety; Factions Wyandotte. They are great layer; Peggs \$2. ARTHUR WAITE, Rockville, Mass. WOSS Combination Cultivator and Horse Hoe. This machine is a reversible cultivator, draws over the row instead of between; also will drill, sover and hill up potatoes and enables the farmer to do away with all hand hoeing. Send for descriptive circular. D. C. VOSS, dloucester, Mass.

WANTED to Board—Two middle-aged or invalid V ladies in private family, good society, on Winjer, street, healthy and pleasant stuation in Kramingham Centre, Mass.; good homestead, 9 acres of land, plenty of fruit, bouttry, milk and dowers: good water, hot water heat in the reuser dive minages walk to street cars or steam, as station; car face to Boston 25 cts. EDMUNDER PAY.

FOR SALE—A bandsome years thoroughbred mare, a winner tred in winning lines. Buns half in .50. Game and kind. W. S. TAYLOR, Byron, G. OR SALE-A thoroughbred prodiptor, leven years old; sound and perfectly reliable. Capable of 2.00 work. REUBE FRONEFIELD, Van Wert, O.

WANTED-To'sell, inbred Gambetta Wilkes and Red Wilkes stallion; sound; can beat 2.20. Would take draft staffion in exchange. Address A. L. RIG-GLE, Flora, Ind.

OR SALE—Three coaches, good as new. Will sell cheap. Address LOCK BOX 723, Covington, O.

OR SALE OR TRADE—An English Shire stallion, coming three years old 4 is good one. W. H. ORES, Guimby, Is., R. D. No. 1 and old Yand ORES, Guimby, Is., R. D. No. 1 and old Yand ORES, Guimby, Is., R. D. No. 1 and old Yand ORES, Guimby, Is., R. D. No. 1 and ORES, I will be a compared to the compared to t

P of source on a cities. d all work as foreign on gentleman's farm

WANTED—Trustworthy man with references. Good milker and teamster: \$25 month with good home. F. LAURENCE, West Warren, Mass.

WANTED—Reliable man for farm work. Must understand milking and general farm work. GEORGE T. CLARK, Beacon Falls, Ct.

WANTED—Good, reliable man to wholesale butter and eggs. Answer with reference. BLANCH-ARD, 192 Vine Street, Hartford, Ct.

WANTED-Man on farm, married or single. Write or come for particulars. Tenement. WILLIAM HOTCHKISS, Bristol, Ct. WORKING FOREMAN, married, on large fruit and poultry farm. C. E. L. HAYWARD, Hancock, N. H.

The Workbox CROCHETED CIRCULAR SHAWL.

Materials-Fourteen skeins of thre thread Saxony yarn and two sizes crock hooks, about three sizes difference. Begin with smaller-sized hook, chain and join round.

1st row-Make 17 treble crochets in thi chain, and do not join, but begin second row, putting 2 double equochets in the first space, then 1 chain, 1 treble in next space, 2 chain, and proceed thus until each space is filled, and you have 8 two-treble crochets

nd 8 one-treble crochets.

3d row—Make 2 treble in first 5 treble crochets of the row before, then 1 chain, the treble in the following space, 1 chain, 1 treble in next space, 1 chain, then 2 treble (being in the 2 treble of the preceding row), 1 chain, 1 treble, 1 chain, 2 treble. Proceed thus, keeping the 2 treble always in the 2 treble of the row before, until you have 24 rows. This forms the yoke. Border-Two treble, with 1 chain bet

in every space for two rounds.

3d row—Make shell of 4 treble in each shell of 2, without chain between for 6 rows, using the coarser hook for this and rest of the border, except the first edge.
9th row—Make shell of treble

every shell for four of five rows.

14th row—Make shell of 8 treble crochet. 15th row-Make chain of 5 fastened between each stitch of shell with a short

EVA M. NILES.

'Ware of the Bureau Drawer.

Danger lurks now in so many quarters that nobody will be surprised to learn that there is a certain peril even in as harmless an institution as the bureau drawer. Unless it is carefully used this institution is capable of causing all kinds of trouble. Listen to

the testimony of a physician on the subject.
"Women who get into the habit of closing a bureau drawer by a pressure of the knee," he said, "do not realize the harm that may result from this practice. I have known many serious cases of water on the knee that were caused in this way.

"The force required to shut a drawer in this way is slight and one scarcely notices the contact of the knee with the drawer. But the knee joint is a delicate structure, and a bruise may easily be caused that will lead ultimately to very serious conse-quences. I have had many patients who from indulging in this habit have brought on illnesses that lasted from one month to six. So my advice to all women is to lear over and shut the drawer.

It is better, although it may seem more troublesome at the minute. The leaning over, instead of being a disadvantage, is really an excellent means of exercise, and no way of closing a drawer is so dangerous as to push it with the knee."—Exchange.

To Cook Asparagus.

It is doubtful if a new way for cooking this delightful and succulent vegetable is ever brought to light. We have treated it to all sides of the fire, and we have applied to it all kinds of sauces, seasonings and flavor-ings that ingenuity could suggest, and a knowledge of good things approve, But these bits of information are more or less in the possession of a comparatively small number of people. great and general run of cooks, and of diners, for that matter, halt when you ask them to name a way for cooking asparagus outside of boiling and baking, and throw up their hands when you demand of them e name of any sauce besides butter sauce and white sance that may be depended on to give it the filip of variety.

They don't know that a few drops of

lemon juice and a few grains of cayenne added to plain melted butter, to be poured over boiled asparagus, lifts it quite the commonniace into the realm of excel lently good things. Nor do they know that a bit of Parmesan added to this same melted butter sauce for asparagus gives it a for-eign smack that will quite redeem a prosaic

Then cold asparagus tips may be fried in paprika, which will provide a dish different in every taste from the boiled asparagus served with butter. And a delicious way for serving this fried asparagus is in crous tades, as a change from toast, although asparagus do seem to have a natural affinity for each other. A suspicion of onion flavor, too, does tone up dish of asparagus successfully; while chives and Spanish peppers, used judiciously in composing a dressing for it.

Baked asparagus is usually boiled first and then only the tender parts of the stalks Sometimes these are cut into inch lengths, and sometimes left as long as they can be with the hard part taken off. Mostly, too, a bechamel sauce is the popular one in which to encase these asparagus tips before baking, and over the top put grated cheese and crumbs, that the proper browning may take place. Now this is all very well. No one can quarrel with besmel sauce; it is gentle and refined always. But it does seem sometimes to be insipid, and especially so when anything so unobtrusive in flavor as asparagus is decorated with it. To remedy this tameness there may be used a little anchovy essence in the el, or a dash of horse-radish, or onion juice, or a few capers,-anything, in tact, that you have seen or heard of in connection with this sauce when used for similar purposes.

As for treating cold asparagus, there are innumerable ways. With just a French dressing it is always in favor; with French mustard added to the dressing it is even more in vogue, and with a mayonnaise, or tartar sauce, it touches perfection. Then again, lemon juice and nothing more, save a little salt, rests well on cold asparagus, only the vegetable must be chilled for all its good points so served to be apparent.

Perhaps a list of sauces suitable for asparagus hot, with directions for making them, would be a convenient thing for reference during this asparagus season; so

Bearnaise Sauce-Beat the yolks of four



the needed salt, and it is ready for use. Bread Sauce—Chop an onion very fine, put it in a saucepan with four ounces of breadcrumbs, pressed through a sieve, add a little pepper, salt and a half cupful of rich cream. Boll gently for ten minutes and

Sauce Bordelaise—Peel and chop very fine four cloves of garlic and put into a saucepan with three tablespoonfuls of olive oil. When beginning to color a bit add a table-

spoonful of chopped parsley.

Hollandaise Sauce—Put two ou butter in a saucepan, with a little salt, nut-meg and a gill of water. Cook over the fire for five minutes. In another saucepan have two tablespoonfuls of vinegar cooked till reduced one-half. Add to the other ingredients with a tablespoonful of bechamel sauce and an ounce of butter. Mix the yolks of four eggs in a tablespoonful of water and remove the sauce from the fire; when it has ceased beiling add the egg yolks, the juice of a lemon, and strain before serving. If these hints are not sufficient, an en-

tirely new one may be built by taking bits from several of these and adding them to-gether, blending with a bit of melted butter, if necessary.—The Epicure.

Biscult and Bread.

Bread has been called the "staff of life, and I suppose this includes biscuit. Either are the products of our cereals as contrasted with flesh, fish or fowl. And when I speak of bread 1 do not mean the commodity bought of the baker, which is found on so many city tables, but the delicious brown loaves such as our mothers used to make, and which can still be found on the tables of our best housekeepers. Making and baking bread are by no means lost arts, though is must admit that I have been in some house holds where I never saw good bread.

Again, some families never use raised bread at all; hot biscuit comes on to the table twice and sometimes three times a day. This is essentially a Southern custom 'light bread," as it is called south of Mason and Dixon's line, being seldom an article of diet in the South. A friend who spent a winter in Georgia recently, says that in all that time she never but once saw a loaf of white bread on the table, but I ot biscuits were served at breakfast and supper. A family of Northern birth invited her once to supper, and there she saw, the only time in all her sojourn at the South, a loaf of white bread.

In most Northern homes, however, bread is if anything more common than biscuit. The weekly or semi-weekly practice of bread-making is the rule rather than the exception in the larger number of house nolds. Wednesdays and Saturdays are usually the baking days, and it is an inspiration to see the light, fragrant, delicately browned loaves drawn from the oven and placed in rows upon the kitchen table. Who of us do not remember the baking days in the old kitchen at home, and the wonderful loaves and pies that mother used to bake in the old brick oven! Were there ever any such light, delicious, heavenly loaves as those we used to see on the old kitchen table when we were girls! I do not wonder sometimes that the modern husband once in a while grows critical and longs for the bread

such as "mother used to make." Good bread-making is an accomplishment Heavy, soggy, loaf bread is an abomination and is not fit to be eaten. A great deal depends upon the flour used. People in the our trade generally knead a small quantity by way of experiment; if good it immediwill readily assume any form, without danger of breaking. Pure and unadulterated flour may also be easily distinguished by other methods. Seize a handful briskly and squeeze it half a minute; if pure and fit for bread-making it will preserve the form of the coating of the hand in one pi even if placed rudely on the table, if im-

pure it will break in pieces more or less. It is also important to have the heat of the even just right to bake quickly and thoroughly. Many a promising loaf of bread is poiled by a slow oven. Some persons possess a sort of instinctive perception of the effects of fire, but usually the knowledge is equired only by observation and practice. Every housekeeper has a receipt for baking bread, but for the benefit of some of the younger ones I give one that I have used for

many years: Good white bread-Half a pint of nice light bread sponge, one heaping tablespoon-ful of sugar, stir in flourenough to make a stiff batter; let it rise, then stir it down and put it into the baking tins, let it rise again and bake quickly. Use a good yeast, but no soda in this bread.

The word biscuit is from the French, and neans baked twice. The term was origi nally applied to sea-going crackers, that had to be more thoroughly baked than homestaying bread, in order not to grow mouldy aboard ship. If our modern home biscuits were subjected to this substantial baking. we should fear there would be a great cry in the masculine camp, for however patriotic a man might be, he would certainly protest against enduring the hardships o war in time of peace. However, the word, stripped of its original meaning, has come to stay, in spite of its being such a trial to the primary spelling class.

Whether biscuit is less wholesome than bread is not our province to discuss. There is no doubt but dyspepsia is induced and cultivated many a time by a too frequent diet of hot biscuit, but hot bread would be just as bad. An occasional supper of warm biscuit can injure no well person if eaten with temperance. The judicious housekeeper will, I think, however a good breadmaker she may be, vary the family regimen by an occasional batch of nice warm

Dough for biscuits should be kneaded industriously, and the less amount of "chemi-cals" put in them the better for those who eat them. Many indolent cooks who save labor by keeping a supply of soda on hand, betray the fact by sending biscuits to the table as yellow as corn-cake would be. Usually when this occurs they hear "something" from the masculine side of the house-Men will not endure yellow biscuits any better than they do tough steak or muddy coffee. Is it not in Bret Harte's "Illiad of Sandy Bar," that we have a

eggs till temon colored, and add to them one tablespoonful of butter and a pinch of salt. Stirovers, slow fire till the mixture begins to thloken, but it must not boll. Let it blend well and then pour in a teaspoonful of vinegar. A few chopped chives should be added or the juice of an onion.

Black Sutter Sauce—Brown in a fryingpain two ounces of butter, add as it is browning a few drops of lemon juice and a few grains of cayanne.

Tarraçon Sauce—Cook together one gill each of tarragon vinegar and white wine the biscuits on tins each one a large spoonfew grains of expense.

Tarragon Sauce—Cook together one gill the whole well for half an hour, and pour tablespoonfuls of veloute sauce and the yolks of two eggs to thicken it. Season well with cayenne and

Child Instincts.

Many ways of infancy and chi'dhood see to adults unnatural; and if children chan as they frequently do, to exhibit tendencies animal rather than esthetic, we are apt to consider them such as to be properly frowned upon. Yet it might often contribute to one's equanimity if it were borne in mind that child instinct, more frequently

than reason, is in the right.

For example, the lusty fit of crying incident to the baby's bath, although it may prove annoying to the mother, is one of the best possible tonics for the infant. vigorous respirations and increased ac-tivity of the muscular tissues conduce even more than the friction of the bath-towel to a healthful glow of the skin. The infant that is obstreperous enough to resent with loud crying its nurse's efforts to soothe it, until it is again in its flannels, is not likely to take cold from its bath.

Again, in the matter of eating, the child sometimes exhibits singular tendencies. From the time a child begins to come to the table until the period of youth, he often shows strong likes and dislikes. Just how such tendencies may be combated is per-haps of little moment, but in the quantity of food desired, each child should be a law unto himself. To bribe or coax a child to eat more than he wants is certainly not commendable. Many who, as children, are extremely "delicate" in their eating, develop in later life digestive organs of superior ability. Overfeeding is never so fraught with dangers as in childd, and in those numerous cases in which the child instinct opposes the eating of as much food as is ordinarily regarded as normal, it should be respected. In the event of a small appetite being the evidence of impaired vitality or disease, other concur rent symptoms will be so evident as to lead to consultation of a physician. Glowing cheeks and sturdy limbs are admirable, and a delight to fond parents, but to many children they are simply not natural, and no amount of food can produce them.

In many children nature exhibits a con

servative tendency, and the scrawny limbs conserved energy by virtue of which some organ or organs may not be overtaxed during the growing age.

The diseases of childhood often result in

temporarily damaged organs, which time and a following of the instincts of preservation which nature meanwhile imposes, may en-tirely overcome. Thus it is that many children, regarded throughout childhood as delicate and not likely to survive till adult life, not only reach manhood and woman-hood, but attain qualities of extraordinary physical or mental vigor.

It is well to realize that very rarely are there two children, even in the same family, similar in their physical equipments, and that therefore no "rule of thumb" method of rearing them is ever eminently successful.—Youth's Companion.

Care of Cut Glass.

A housekeeper whose table furnishings are always beautifully clear and shining as if new gives the following hints for the care of cut glass, especially of such pieces as are too valuable to be washed haphazard with

the other tableware:
Use only tepid water and the purest case tife or other good soap for the cleansing and rinsing of such articles and manipulate a small, stiff brush during the washing in order to get every particle of dust out of the wood sawdust and allow it to remain some little time so that the sawdust shall absorb the moisture and clear the glass. The softest of clean cloth without any nap about it should be used for the final wiping and polishing.

Common white potato peelings should be used for cleansing the bottom of carafes decanters and vases. The shot frequently employed for this purpose is apt to scratch the glass and leave marks that show from the outside. The potato peelings should be left in the articles over night or for several hours and then be washed out with tepid water.

Experience proves that the short life of many articles of rich glassware is due to the abrupt changes of temperature to which they are commonly subjected. A tray of dish that has been used for ice-cream, sherbet or any very cold substance, if plunged into hot water, is almost sure to crack Likewise a pitcher or tumbler which has been filled with ice water if put suddenly into hot water or placed too near a fire or hot stove, will show the effects. There is no risk of breakage where tepid water is

sed for cleansing. A piece of cut glass should never be taken from a china closet or closed cabinet where it has been in a protected atmosphere free from draughts and put immediately in contact with a marble table top or other cold substance. If the carafe and tumblers to be used for iced drinks be put into moderately cool water for a time before they are used

their safety is insured. Something of the same forethought must be taken in guarding cut-glass objects from harm as is practiced with a delicate child or a pet animal. Under ordinary rough handling the glass will lose its lustre and crack or chip. But with a few precautions reguobserved there is no reason why piece of cut glass should not be preserved ntact and brilliant for generations.-N. Y.

To Keep the Hair Healthy. Don't brush the hair only. Brush the

alp until it glows. Don't brush the hair roughly. Let the notion of the hand be light and gentle.

Don't brush the hair in any other direc-

Don't of the way in which it grows.

Don't think that you must not brush the hair because it is falling out.

As a rule, don't wash the hair oftener than once a month. Too frequent washing

makes it dry. Don't use too much soap, borax or soda when taking a shampoo. Substitute yolk of egg. If the hair is naturally oily, use only the white of the egg.

Don't fail to rinse with olear water and to rub in a little oil after a shampoo.

Don't rub the hair briskly with towels friendship broken, followed by pistol hots after washing it. There is danger of break-and years of bitter animosity, all owing to a disagreement as to whether or not "there carefully with warm towels. Don't neglect daily massage of the scalp with the tips of the fingers dipped in cold water; or use a clean nail brush.

water; or use a clean nail brush.

Don't fail to apply a toule to hair and scalp at least once a week.

Don't singe or clip the ends of the hair.

Don't singe or clip the ends of the hair.

Don't nee a coarse brush, but one to at has long, fine, unbleached and undyet bristles.

Don't buy a cheap dressing comb. It pays to buy a good flexible tortoise-shell comb, even if you must do with one dress the less during the year.

Don't wear the hair always in the same style. A change of mode is beneficial.

Don't tie the hair, or roll or twist it in any way tightly. This strains the roots of the hair, and is very injurious.

Don't use many hairpins. If each pin is made to do its duty, and the hair is arranged to fit the head, few pins will be needed.

Don't use metal or wire hairpins of any

Don't use metal or wire hairpins of any kind. They are ruinous to the hair. Use shell or imitation shell of medium size.—N. Y. Sun.

> Domestic Hints. ANCHOVY SALAD.

ANCHOYY SALAD.

Have eighteen bottled anchovies (or the same number of Notwegian anohovies it possible), soak them in cold water for two hours, so they are thoroughly unsalted, then drain them in a cloth and remove the bones. Clean and pare a small head of lettuce, cut it into small pieces and put it in a salad-bowl, covering it with two table-spoonfuls of Tartare sauce. Decorate with the anchovies, two hard-boiled eggs cut in quarters, twelve capers, six stoned olives and a small cooked blied beet-root; season with half a pinch of pepper and one tablespoonful of vinegar. of pepper and one tablespoonfu When ready to serve mix together.

Allow two cups of celery chopped fine, grated rind of one orange, one cup of appies cut in dice. If fine red appies take six and scoop out insides, making little cups for the salads. Mix the above with the following mayonnaise: One very cold egg yolk with one teaspoonful of onion juice and the yolk of one boiled egg, one cup of cold olive oil, one tablespoonful of sugar, one tablespoonful of vinegar, one tablespoonful of vinegar, one tablespoonful of cayenne and half a teaspoonful of mustard. Mix thoroughly by stirring oil, drop by drop, to the egg and a few drops of vinegar, lemon, salt, pepper, etc., which have been previously thoroughly mixed together; then fill the cups or make plain mixture, serving on white lettuce leaves. WALDORF SALAD. plain mixture, serving on white lettuce leaves Cheese balls are delicious served with this salad

OYSTER PIE. Line a vegetable dish with mashed potato. Brush it over with the white of an egg, and put it in the oven to brown lightly. Take two dozen oysters, half a pint of milk, one tablespoonful of butter, pepper and salt to taste. Let it come to a boil, and thicken with a heaping teaspoonful of flour and put into the space left in the vegetable ligh. of flour and put into tidish.—What to Eat.

DEVILLED PIGEONS. Cut into small pieces three onions, three green peppers, and pound in a mortar. Add to them a teaspoonful each of chutney and mixed mustard, with a little sait. Put into a saucepan and put in half a pint of claret. Cook the pigeons in water till tender, arrange on a dish and pour this sauce over them.—The Epicure.

CURRIED POTATORS WITH SPANISH ONIONS Can into dice-shaped bits half a dozen cold boiled potatoes. Peel and slice a couple of onions and fry these with some bacon for five or ten minutes. Take out the bacon and onions, stir a teaspoonful of curry powder into the fat, put in the diced potatoes to heat through. Scatter over them chopped parsley and chopped cannot Spanish peppers.

CHEESE CROQUETTES.

CHERPE CROQUETTES.

Cut into small dice one pound of American cheese. Have ready one cupful of hot cream sauce in a saucepan; add the cheese and the yolks of two beaten eggs, diluted with a little cream. Stir until well blended, and let the mixture remain on the stove for a moment until the cheese gets "steady." Season with sait, red and white pepper and a little nutmeg. Set on the cuntil cold, then form into croquettes and roll in the bread-crumbs. Dip in egg, then in crumbs again and fry in deep, hot fat until a delicate brown.—Good Housekeeping.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Few people ever think of cooking oranges, and as a rule, it is just as well that the average busy housekeeper does not attempt to do so. Yet there are ways of cooking this fruit which might often prove convenient. Orange fritters, for in stance, are delicious and not at all difficult t prepare. To make them, peel and quarter the fruit, being careful to remove all the white pith, and cut the quarters in two. Sprinkle with brandy and powdered sugar and leave for an hour or so. Then remove the pieces, dip them in butter and brown in boiling fat, sprinkle with

Ribbons are in high favor for dinner decor tions. A striking centreplece is secured by com bining white and green liberty taffeta ribbon or inches wide in rosettes clustered around Colonial candlesticks, the streamers running to the four corners. Or if flowers are used for a centrepiece, the ribbon is employed at the four corners in big bows with flowing ends. Flat cut-glass dishes, for olives, radishes, salted nuts, nbons or candied fruits, give the table a fes live air not usual with the more formal di and toothsome sandwiches may be served with certain courses, particularly the salad course, instead of plain bread or dinner rolls.

Useful summer couch pillows are covered with braided rams and finished at the four sides with the fringe of the fibre. They are in two tones,

Many recipes are given for preparing various shampoos for the hair. Many writers recomshampoos for the hair. Many writers recom-mend an egg shampoo; others blearbonate of soda; still others, a dash of ammonia in the water, although ammonia and borax are both-said to destroy the lustre and vitality of the hair, it is queer that nobody seems to think of soap yet soap and water are cheaper than an elaborate shampoo, and they do the work, quite as thoroughly. Opinions differ as to how often to wash the hair. Some women get along with two or three times a year, and from the color of the water in the hair. water in which they riuse off their locks it is evident that that is quite often enough. Others wash their hair once a week, and claim that that wash their nair once a week, and calm that that is none too often. Each must decide for herself. If the hair remains dry and brittle for a week after the shampos, it has been robbed of too much oil, either from using too strong a soap or shampoo fluid or else because it did not need washing. On the other hand, oily hair will stand washing oftener. If the hair is naturally dry, it is a good idea to rub a little vaseline into the roots. This does not mean that the hair should be gummed up or slicked over with the grease, but a wee bit should be taken up on the fingers and massaged into the scalp. Sweet oil or almond oil answers the same purpose.

A delicate way to cook smelts is to split them up the back, remove the backbone, clean, rub with oil, salt and pepper, then broil on a double broiler, and serve with a rich sauce. Yet another way is to make a forcemeat, using one pound of fine bass brayed in a mortar with the whites of three eggs. Add slowly while pounding half a cup of cream and salt and pepper. After removing the eggs stuff the fish and cover with a sauce made of a glass of Madeira, a cup of brown ing the eggs stur the isin and cover with a sauce made of a glass of Madeira, a cup of brown sauce, two small onions chopped fine, a table spoonful of butter, a tablespoonful of boiled ham cut in dice, and three mushrooms. Bake the fish in this sauce and serve in the dishes in which they were cooked. Squeeze a dash of lemon over the fish before sending to the table.

The addition of a little borax to the water in which clothes are washed (in the place of a washing fluid) will make them white.

Prints and other colored fabrics that are inclined to fade when washed should be soaked in sait water before being washed in soapsuds. The saitler the water the more likely the material is a held it resident.

to hold its color. For chicken in mayor

lightly with salt, white pepper mill on Make one and a half cupfuls of good n pocalfil of granulates granule in a throughly with the chicken and pack in a jelly mould. Stand it on ice until firm, then turn out of the mould and serve on a bed of crisp young lettere

T e ordinary bread pudding may be easily varied by an addition of a square or two of abocolate melted over hot water and blended with a part of the hot milk and the sugar.

fastion Motes.

ea-shell and tea rose to damask, orchid sea-shell and tea rose to damask, orchid and geranium, appear among the importations for summer evening dress. The most attractive shadings are found in the lustrous undressed sliks, crepes de chine, damasse satins, India crepes, Marie Antoinette slik gauzes and other diaphanous weaves. Many French gowns are made in pink, of chiffon or flowered mousseline over taffeta of a slightly deeper shade. Other dresses are pink over a contrasting color. This produces a beautiful chameleon effect of pink and sold, pink and sea-green, etc., or pale ameand gold, pink and sea-green, etc., or pale ame-thyst, amber brown, orchid mauve, and a delicate tint of primrose yellow may be combined with the

Pointed girdles are in great demand now

that the extreme dip has been removed from the front of the waist. Many of the new styles are draped, but their carefully fitted, feather-boned fourdation gives them perfect symmetry. When worn with boleros or Eton jackets that end above the waist line, these girdles give, just the proper leagth to the flavor. ength to the figure.

•°e Briar, feather, fagot and simple stem stitching in black, white and delicately colored sliks, is used in numberless effective ways on skirt flounces, seams, bands and tucked and boxplaited waists or costumes made of lines lawn, batiste, India muli and similar transparent ma-terials, as well as on liberty satins, foulards, tafterials, as well as on liberty satins, foulards, taffetas and soft summer silk. A Paquin waist
made of cream-colored peau de sole is arranged
in half-inch tucks fagot stitched in sea-shell
pink. The waist is cut away on the shoulders,
with a fagoted, bertha-shaped piece as a finish at
the top. The guimpe and undersleeves are of
pink-dotted white chiffon.

• There has been no radical change in dress
skirts. Among the novel bodices for the summer are nativ Gibson designs of silk or cotton:

mer are natty Gibson designs of silk or cotton Breton waists with bands of fancy, braid crossing the front in horizontal lines from neck to belt. French bodice styles; trimmed in military fashion French bodice styles; trimmed in military fashion; Louis coats with handsome waistcoats made of satin brocade or peau de sole, richly embroidered or otherwise decorated; Directoire models with cape-like coliars and Tudor aleeves; French round waists with sashes or graceful chatelaine effects at the belt; Russian blouses with or without skirts; quaint nuns' waists with simple surplice folds from shoulder to belt, and corselet Empire, Du Barry and Pompadour models for

Empire, Du Barry and Pompadour models for full-dress wear.

Shew and durable cotton trimmings for chambrays, zephyr ginghams and like materials are flat-threaded giapps, overlaid with a woven teather stitching, and joined by racheting in white or colors that gives the neat and dainty appearance of similar stitching done by hand. The gay cotton embroideries are all warranted fast colors and appear in most attractive patterns. Gimps from one to four inches wide about a close background, on which is a lattice dailign of silky looking white cord, crossing is and forming open scallops at the edge that are both round and pointed.

There is hardly a summer material as temptoned.

There is hardly a summer material as tempt e*e There is hardly a summer material as tempting to a woman as sheer, delicately figured and tinted French organdle. Their silk linings, costing much more than the gowns themselves, have in past times prevented their more general wear, but lining silks are now greatly reduced in price, and there are also numberless effective substitutes for taffets and other silks. By making use of these, with the addition of a little flue lace-or ribbon trimmings, one of the most dainty and begrooming styles for a summer gown is obtained at coming styles for a summer gown is obtained at small expense. Of course, there are double-width "silk organdles" that are quite beyond he reach of persons of moderate means, but their

... Ribbons will be extensively used next sea n. All stylish gowns will have ribbon in so form on the bodice at least. No matter what shirring, cording, plaiting, lace, or passementerie is used elsewhere on the gown—gathered girdles, choux, plastrons, blouses, bow-knots, boleros, stripes, ruches and bands will be made from ribbons in every width. In Paris, wide, oddly plated and Pompadoux ribbons—white and laited and Pompadour ribbons—white and iolet, white and art green, rose and reseda, pink gandle, French gingham and voile.

ffect. They are of silk straw, as light as it is possible to make them, lustrous and gracefully braided or platted. Vari-colored flowers are passed together in wreaths, intertwined with long stems that are most natural in appearance It is again to be what is called a "milliners' sea son," when, if she likes, the customer can select her braid and have her hat hand-made into any shape she may prefer. Ombre effects in straw are in favor among summer styles. Another feature is the colored maline nets to trim hot weather hats. They show contrasts in soft draperies that go around the brims of Louise Seize hats, and are likewise arranged to imitate large blossoms, bunches of grapes, choux, etc., put together in somewhat exaggerated fashion. Entire hats of chiffon or malines in white, cream and colors will be worn again. A hat of pale, cosy violet tuile has pink and violet hydrangeas for its only trimming, and a model covered with tender, green foliage has two-shaded orchids at one side and a narrow line of violets at the ex treme edge of the brim. Red velvet geranium blossoms cover the entire front of one hat, while the back is all green.

... The hats from Paris are bright ar

. Fine white French flannel, striped with a hair-line of color, is a material which will be widely used for outing suits next season. Many of them are made with trimmings of the fiannel cut into bias bands and piped with silk the color of the stripe. The low-cut, open blouse has a piped stole finish, and is further trimmed with enamel buttons the shade of the silk. This is to be worn over a white lawn shirt waist dotted with color and finished with anall bases and finished with anall bases aleases. with color and finished with small bishop sleeves gathered into a piped cuff. The blouse has bell sleeves flaring below the elbow, so that the blouse sleeve has the effect of an undersleeve.

• "Celestial blue" is the name of the newest of the tints of this fashionable color. It is even ful than the ciel and turque of seasons past. Bleu celeste appears among costly French gowns just received, and also in the display of the newest crepe de chine, foulard silks, summer brocades and taffetas, the semitransparent wools, as well as in the list of neck decorations of chiffon, slik, India muil, satin and

o*o The corselet skirt is still used extensively for traveling, outing and beach costumes. When for traveling, outing and beach costumes. When worn with a trim shirt waist of slik, dimity or other material this skirt is an attractive one on a fairly slender figure, the girdle-like top doing away with all the details of a waist of the ordinary kind that calls for careful belting and adjusting. A short bolero or Eton jacket is the almost invariable finish for these skirts, the newest being made collarless and with open sleeves that show the lower portion of the sleeves of the shirt waist. The jacket always matches the cloth of the skirt, which, as a rule, is cut with six shapply gores, and is made with simple corselet effect, or with the front of the girdle portion slashed and laced across with silk cords. other material this skirt is an attractive one on a slashed and laced across with silk cords.

young fowl. Separate the meat from the skin and the bones and cut the meat into dice. Sea-

hey are striped and barred to give them body, hey are striped and barred to give them body, and the most expensive weaves are in broche of feet. Etamines in wool or silk and linen are a prominent feature of dress goods. In linen they are especially attractive, as the loosely woven texture makes the material much more comfortable for summer wear than the close-meshed linens of seasons past. In fancy canvas and hop-sacking weaves, a great variety of novel of feets are shown with backg ounds much fine and lighter in weight than eyer before.

2. The white caster glove will be worn with duck, pique and other utility day gowns. It is much finer than a chamols glove or one made of wash leather of any kind. It is more confortable for summer wear, as it slips on and off nore

able for summer wear, as it slips on and off ne easily than any other glove, and has a cert finish to at is not given to the chamois styles. importation this spring is unusually large, and the gloves are thin and pliable. The white castor glove cannot be washed, but it is easily cleated with a little gasoline, the backs are finished with three rows of fancy silk stitching, and the asten with two clamps.-N. V. Evening Pos

The World Beautiful. Lillan Whiting, in Boston Budget.

"Whosoever liveth and believeth on Me shall never die. Believest thou this? "-St. Jol

and gold, pink and sea-green, etc., or pale amethyst, amber brown, orchid mauve, and a delicate tint of primarose yellow may be combined with the body color.

«» Skirts of pique, linen duck, crash and butchers' linen of heavy weave for beach and mountain wear are all made instep length, with a close effect about the hips and a graceful but not decided flare below the knees. Welted seams are more popular this season than those that are strapped, as last summer it was found that the blas bands covering the seams of pique and linen dresses did not shrink in the same way that the skirt itself did, and that no amount of drawing and pressing restored them to their original appearance.

"Believest thou this? How shall we answer? Faith is of two kinds: in one aspect it is an act of the intelligence dealing with evidence. In this aspect reason explains, infers, combines, argues from what is to what must be. By this process appect reason explains, infers, combines, argues from what is to what must be. By this process appect reason explains, infers, combines, argues from what is to what must be. By this process appect reason explains, infers, combines, argues from what is to what must be. By this process appect reason explains, infers, combines, argues from what is to what must be. By this process appect reason explains, infers, combines, argues from what is to what must be. By this process appect reason explains, infers, combines, argues appect reason explains, infers, combines, argues appect reason explains, infers, combines, appect the intelligence dealing with evidence. In this appect reason explains, infers, combines, appect to what must be. By this process appect reason explains, " Believest thou this? How shall we answer? tain perturbations of satellites convinced him that they were under the attraction of a powerful planet. He knew such a planet must be; he sought and found it. . An individual can no more enter into the higher consciousness upon the faith of another, than a bird can they upon another's wings; and it is to the heart of each separate personal spirit that the question of the Christ is put, "Believest thou?" Has the unspeakable consolation of the Easter message risen within you above the level of indolent acquiescence and become in corporated into the verities of your life?

There appertains to all great commemorations There appertains to all great commemorations in the Church's round of teaching a measure of peril from the benumbing influence of habit, a peri from the bending influence of hade and a possibility that reality may fade under the paralysis of custom, and that the decoration of churches and the singing of Alleluias may satisfy the æsthetic sense without those inn of being whence real facts emerge, being truly stirred."—Archdeacon Wilberforce.

> Easter,-the most sublime festival of the Christian life, brings with every recurring year new and deeper messages of signifi-cance. The questions it suggests become more intimate and throw a spiritual searchlight apon life.

The Festival of flowers, of music, of all poetic beauty, Easter is especially the Festival of Faith. "Believest thou?" In these two words is concentrated the entire meaning and purpose and destiny of life.

Beliefs and deeds have sometimes been held as two unrelated things. "I care not what a man believes, or whether he believes anything, but only how he lives," has not infrequently been said. But does not a closer study reveal that the current of action

has its source in the springs of faith; that, "as a man thinketh, so is he," and the quality of his thought determines the very fibre of his being? Belief is faith, and faith is life. Without faith life is devoid of sequence and cohesion. Faith is the substance of things not seen, and it is the things not seen that form the true universe. The things that can be seen are few and limited; the visible universe is but a narrow and transitory one. It is the invisible universe which is infinite and eternal.

Therefore the question "Believest thou?"

is the keynote to the scale of achievement and development. "He that believeth on Me hath everlasting life." What untold depths of meaning lie in that assertion! How it lifts up belief from a merely accidental or incidental attitude of mind into the regions of the spiritual and eternal forces.

The analogy suggesting the power and scope of belief may be seen in applying it to social relations. The friend in whom we believe, the friend who believes in us,-between him and ourselves the relation is vital and tender and enduring. If there is no belief there can be no relation. Even with the Christ-belief, faith, is the only medium through which the soul may be joined to Him. We read of one city wherein He did no mighty works, "because of their unbeagainst each other as opposing and mutually exclusive spiritual states, as absolutely contrasted as virtue and vice, s energy and inertia, as triumph and failure, or as life and death. Believe that ye may live. It is the initial condition. It is the electric current that conducts the message. It is that faculty of the soul that lays hold on eternal life. Believest thon? ' refers to the unfolding of an inner faculty of spiritual discernment, says Archdeacon Wilberforce; "faith is the Divine substance in man. Believing is the awakening, the quickening into active ous life, of a germ or faculty implanted in us by our Father, which, when it is awakened, sees, apprehends without argument, without deduction, without analysis: and though there may be differences in the degree of this natural endowment in different persons, there is enough of it in every man to make a Christian of him if he does not willfully paralyze it by sensualizing and materializing his life. I am the Resur-

human nature, and the solution of the prolem of our earthly existence." The general attitude of humanity has placed an undue emphasis on the mere physical body. The laying down of the physical tenement, the putting off the mor tal semblance, is the initiation to the larger, fuller realm wherein is life more abundan Archdeacon Wilberforce finds in the actual facts of the resurrection of Jesus, the actual and incontrovertible proofs of the life after the change we call death.

rection and the Life, Believest thou this?

is, then, an appeal that reaches down to the

sources of our being. If we are able to

reply, 'Yea, Lord, I believe,' our answer

plies that we have found, in the Christ,

God's manifested idea of our common

"The survival of the Christ has sealed and certified this instinct of immortal he says, and adds:

"His appearances during the forty days have converted these hopes aspirations, presentiments, into radiant certainties. St. Paul, who in his vision on the road to Damascus had seen the risen Christ, does not appeal to instinct or to keep the risen Christ, does not appeal to instinct or to the contract of the characteristic or to the characteris metaphysical speculation; he says: 'We that we have a spiritual body eternal inheavens.' He knew it, not because it reached into his soul by instinct, or whis the rising sap or the gorgeous but from the chrysalis; he possessed the evidence that placed the teaching of survival after death upon the basis of certainty."

So joyfully do we come to the Easter Fes tival, with the radiant belief that the life that now is and that which is to come is all one life, one continuous series of progressive states, and one that grows constantly nearer and closer in its relations with the Heavenly

Naples, Italy.

—The tubes in the boilers of a large ship would reach ten miles if placed end to end.

With spil Against t A lace Ah! all is Across th The sun-All spring

Up to the

The youn

FOR IN

Rh

D

Frostbite

That insta allays Infla of the Lun organs, by A half to will in a ! Stomach, F Headache, and all inte There is will cure bilious and FILLS, s ELLEF

so Cents

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With I find Like Resp

Blue Hill

Wild When Break

The d Heed -Ah Wha

-Annie A lifetime h Shared-le Then in one To that ur I knew her Green mead wine-

Instead of

Yet on those Wander be

I see her gat She waits

A boy once away; He ran till h legs were And when he A man once might and Unmoved by

pain. And when a safely lay He said, " I'l away! " Spring an Gay, luxu Spring is Lord of th Rake, and Yea? or ! fake your Be young

.. When Brid There is a are gre And in spi It is a fact His swee

The days

And ce If by son Be sun

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---- When And Some

to give them body, es are in broche et ilk and linen are a loods. In them, they the loosely woven the loosely woven the close-meshed fancy canvas and ounds much fine er before. will be worn with

day gowns. It is is more c ps on and off more and has a certain hamois styles. The usually large, and The white t is easily cleaned packs are finished stitching, and they Evening Post.

tiful. on Budget.

eveth on Me shall 9 "-St. John. shall we answer? spect it is an act of evidence. In this By this process net Neptune. Cer-convinced him that ion of a powerful anet must be; he An individual can her consciousness than a bird car it is to the heart

spirit that the put, "Believest in you above the your life? ing a measure of uence of habit fade under the the decoration of eluias may satisfy nerge, being truly orce.

festival of the every recurring uggests become piritual search-

of music, of all especially the rest thou?" In ated the entire stiny of life. ometimes been ther he believes lives," has not But does not a urrent of action s of faith; that. he," and the mines the very

faith, and faith is devoid of seis the substance the things not universe. The ew and limited: a narrow and visible universe elievest thou?"

of achievement at believeth on What untold that assertion! a merely acciand eternal he power and

in applying it nd in whom we ves in us,-be relation is vital If there is no on. Even with ne only medium y be joined to ot their unbehen, stand over opposing and states, as abtue and vice triumph and death. Believe itial condition t conducts the f the soul that The question. he unfolding of discernment,' e; "faith is the selieving is the

g into active erm or faculty er, which, when ehends without without analye differences i al endowment re is enough to make he does not nsualizing and am the Resurest thou this? nes down to the we are able to our answer imin the Christ, our commo ion of the prob-

humanity has s on the mere down of the ng off the morn to the larger, more abundant is in the actual Jesus, the actoofs of the life rist has sealed immortality,

forty days have aul, who in his eus had see says: 'We know y eternal in the because it was ct, or whisp

vival after death the Easter Fesef that the life is to come is all s of progressive nstantly nearer th the Heavenly

of a large ship end to end.

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE. CURES AND PREVENTS

Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza. Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Swelling of the Joints, Lumbago, Inflammations.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Frestbites, Chilblains, Headache, Toothache Asthma.

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Doetry.

A BUNCH OF EASTER VIOLETS.

Within your leaves, oh, violets fair, I find new life and incense rare, Like as the morn that breaks today, Resplendent o'er the eastern way.

My heart rejoices in the light, Rejoices in your blossoms bright, Both tell of Him, and His dear love, Who rose from earth to heaven above. LOUISE LEWIN MATTHEWS. Blue Hill. Mass., Easter, 1903.

SNOWDBOPS.

Wild birds call at my gate Where the first pale snowdrops wait; Breaks from the mould Heedless of frost or fate; -Ah the first few days of spring, What ghosts from the past they bring!

Scents of forgotten flowers From a country that once was ours, From a land above Where we first knew love, Whispers—and through the showers Echoes that sigh and sing
Of the land where we first knew spring.

—H. De Vere Stacpoole, in N. Y. Tribune

UPWARD.

Against the blue the leaves he green With spikes of pluk white flowers between— Against the blue the birches gleam— A lace of twigs shows here and there-Ah! all is spring against the blue,

With God and sunlight everywhere! Across the blue is calm warm sky
The stately red-legged storks float by—
The sun-glint pigeons wheel on high—
Great insects drone in scented air— All springtime drifts across the blue With God and fragrance everywhere!

Up to the blue there wafts a sigh The young leaves stir as it sweeps by And hometurned swallows cease to cry—
"Hush!" saith the spring, "it is a prayer
That goes to God beyond the blue." Only the sad can enter there.

-Annie Linden, in The Pall Mall Magazine.

IN PARADISE. A lifetime here of sweet familiar things Shared-loves and joys and sorrows-all with

Then in one breath her wondering spirit springs To that unknown and vast eternity. I knew her every thought, and she knew mine.

We loved small piping birds, fair spreading Green meadows, singing brooks, the reddening

Instead of these she knows all mysteries. Yet on those pleasant pastures where her feet Wander beside still waters, through my tears I see her gathering asphodels, and know She waits for me through all the timeless years -Constance Grosvenor Alexander.

PURSUIT.

A boy once chased a butterfly; it led him far He ran till he was out of breath, until the twilight

His hands were torn with briars, and his weary legs were sore—
And when he caught the fluttering thing he valued it no more.

A man once chased a dollar, and he ran with might and main, amoved by other pleasures and indifferent to

And when a glittering fortune in his grasp quite He said, "I'll turn philanthropist and give it all -Washington Evening Star.

Spring and the spirit of Spring, Gay, luxurious, flattering! Spring is abroad with expectant eyes.
Lord of the earth and the spacious skies,
Rake, and lover, and worldly-wise.

Yea? or Nay? For he will not waltfake your chance, it is not too late, Be young, and happy, and glad to live-The days that follow have naught to give, Youth and Love are things fugitive.

-Lilian Street.

. When Bridget lights the kitchen fire she use There is a little boy who oft eats apples that

are green.
And in spite of all that has been sung and all that has been said. It is a fact that neither Bridget nor the boy -Washington Star. ... Her cheek was velvet," thus declared

These notes were read aloud, he thought Her cheek was of a different sort. -Town Topics Some modern songs would be all right,

And certainly more cheering,
If by some freak of fate they might
Be sung out of our hearing.

—Cincinnati Enquirer.

As to getting rich quick There are warnings in plenty, And for one of them see Prov. 28:20. —Chicago Tribune.

The world is going round and round, And round about in space; And all the while it's going round We're walking on its face. -Columbia Jester.

When all the world is peaceful And things are going right, Some folks will not be happy Till they start another fight.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, SATURDAY, APRIL 25

Cincil Control Co

And then came trouble.

I kept it from Caroline as long as I could, but 1 kept it from Caroline as long as I could, but one day she met me on the half-grassed lawn, where blue-grass struggled with pusley, cockle burs and ambitious sunflowers, her face showing signs of deep grief.

"Oh. John," she began, "what do you think—Gobsons have—"

Yes, I knew it last week."

"That they bought the other lot?"

"Yes."
"And can't we get it?"
"I've tried—he don't want to sell."
Her plnk apron went over her head and she fied

Gobsons were common—no denying that. Not two square teet of grass grew on the lawn at their present home on Harrison boulevard. Western towns do not have streets, all are boulevards and avenues. Boxes, barrels and trash littered the back yard. "And they run to castor beans," broke out

Caroline when I overtook her. "Just think of that forest of monstrosities along their aidowalk!" But they've got money, and Gobson told me they intended to fix up the lot in fine

hape.
Caroline was not convinced and refused to look southward across the vacant lot all the re-mainder of the day.

Gobson also got a boom house—one of the rambling, dry-goods box style—and he set it close to the northern edge of his lot, bringing it very near to our own lot. He covered the lawn with the buffalo grass of the Western prairies, because that wiry gray growth would survive the hot summer mouths without sprinkling.

Caroline watched it all dismally. One day she broke out crying. "On, John," she muttered, "castor beans—I saw them—a hundred are com-

ing up along the line."

"They'll hide some of the ugliness, anyhow,"
I suggested, but that did not soothe her.

A firm-set purpose marked her features the remainder of the day, and I was not much surprised when, late in the evening, she slipped out through the kitchen and into the back yard. I followed her. She seized a hoe from its accus tomed place on the grape arbor, and stealthily took her way amid the sprouting catalpas and tree honeysuckles.

" Caroline! " She started guiltily at the sound of my voice.

"What are you going to do?"
"Dig'em up," fiercely. "No one has a right to inflict castor beans on a front yard." It was time to act firmly, and I gave her a stern lesson on the prerogatives of property owners, and then we walked back to the house, arm in

The castor beans grew and grew and grew. By The castor beans grew and grew and grew. By midsummer they were seven feet high—and still growing. It was hideous—desperately so—but perhaps no worse than the cinder walks and patches of jimson weed that lay beyond. Gobson put up hitching-posts, iron effigies of red-clothed negro boys holding the hitching rings in outstretched hands. Caroline shuddered at the sight

erce het winds had withered the calaiums a little, and the sweet-pea vines were turndiums a little, and the sweet-pea vines were turning brown. The young rose bushes, so glorious
in May, showed signs of a struggle, and summer
grass was increasing on the lawn. The blue-grass
'could not withstand the glistering blaze of an unclouded sky. One white birch was dead, another dying. The one thing in the landscape that flourished and bade the elements defiance was—

Jobson's line of caster beans. Caroline worried a great deal about the flowers and, though perhaps I should not tell it, neg-lected her household duties in order to give them watchful care. And then Mrs. Gobson gave a party and did not invite her!

On the day of the tea-party I went out on the prairie fifteen miles to see a ranchman on a business matter for an Eastern client. Caroline stood on the porch and waved cherrily to me as I drove past the house. The undertaker, who also rented chairs and tables for parties, was at the time carrying supplies for the reception into the dwelling of our neighbors. I remember that I noticed the contrasting green of the castor bean leaves and the grayish brown of the lawn, and wondered if an artist would not find a subject for an impressionist picture in the ensemble turned in the buggy as I reached the limit of vision and looked again at the promising little home, with its flowers and shrubs and start of trees. It was worth looking at. "A good deal can be accomplished in this country," I mused,

touching up the team, "If one knows how to do It was different when I returned. During the afternoon a storm, one of those flerce prairie terrors, swept over the country. It was so dark at the ranch that lamps were lighted. Hall and wind accompanied the clouds, and sheets of rain made the level plain a lake. It was long after night when I drove into town and urned down South Empire avenue, a little anx-

ous for the safety of our lawn decorations. A block from home a watchman stopped my horses. "Your wife is here at a neighbor's," he said, "and wishes you would come in at once." "Is she hurt?" I gasped, and, without waiting a reply, hurried up the lawn to the house.

The door opened, and in the half-lighted hall

Caroline met me, clasping her arms around my neck and burying her face on my shoulder. Beyond, in the illumination of the parlor, stood a dozen people, and among them—the Gobsons. "What is the matter?" I asked puzzled.

"Well, sir," said Gobson, coming forward and frankly extending his hand, "about everything

that could be the matter and leave us alive and well. There's been a twister.", "And it's gone—and he carried me across the lawn!" incoherently exclaimed Caroline, again

iswn: Inconcretally exclaimed Caronne, again hiding her face.

Gobson and the others laughed heartily.

"I tell you how it was," went on Gobson.

"About three o'clock the storm came up and it looked mighty bad. We Westerners know what to expect, and the folks at the party went home. Your wife there didn't seem to under stand the danger, and when the most serious part came and I'd sent the folks to the cellar,

what did I see but her out there in the yard trying to cover up the posey bed."
"I was afraid the hall would hurt the coleus,"

Poutb's Department.

NO REMAINDER.

"Seven sheep were standing By the pasture wall, Tell me," said the teacher

To her scholars small,
"One poor sheep was frightened,
Jumped and ran away; One from seven—how many Woolly sheep would stay?"

Up went Kitty's fingers-A farmer's daughter she, Not so bright at figures
As she ought to be.
"Please, ma'am"—" Well, then, Kitty.

Newhern, Kv.

Tell us, if you know."
Please, if one jumped over,
All the rest would go.". -John W. Nelson.

Wild Animals' Crafty Ways. Old Plainsman Tells of the Cunnin Tricks of Some and the Stupidity of Others He Has Seen.

Of all the animals that live from hand to mouth

Of all the animals that live from hand to mouth, Bre'r Rabbit seems to be especially defenceless and the most eagerly sought after. Yet harmless Bunny will fight on occasion and look fierce enough to scare a camel.

On my ranch in Cottonwood arroya, twelve miles south of town, was a shepherd dog that never tired of playing tag with the numerous cottontails that dwelt under the cacti and in the big rock ledges thereabout. The dog was always "it," for he never caught any rabbits, but one evening he flushed one in the millet patch and tore across the dry creek bed after it pretty close behind, but not gaining to any encouraging exbehind, but not gaining to any encouraging ex-

Just as he rushed past a large cane cactus a big rabbit flashed out like a gray streak and hit him a solid thump in the side. Its onslaught was so sudden and well timed that Rover lost his footing, rolled over on the side hill with a yelp, scrambled to his feet, and raced back to the cabin with his tail down. The rabbit watched him go and then hopped back under the cactus

After that the dog always viewed that particu lar spot with marked suspicion, and it is doubt, ful that he ever knew just what hit him. Sometimes rabbits seem to delight in playing with and teasing a dog, as swallows do with a cat. Yet they never try the same tricks on a swift fox, nor do the swallows tease a weasel. I have seen a moonlight party of rabbits play leap-frog and tag suddenly disappear in their burrows because the scent of a swift fox crept down with

the light zephyr.

The cottontail and snowshoe rabbits are much like chicken to eat, but there is very little sub-

stance to them.

In British Columbia there is a district which yields no big game, but plenty of rabbits. The Indians there live on rabbits throughout the winter, and become rabbit starved before spring. Did you ever see anybody rabbit starved? Jackshitz and see more "(fillip!" and satisfactory but

and one of their peculiarities is the way the outer edge has been broken off and tossed a mile away out into the House Rock valley, leaving a level plain between this outer row of hills and the main ridge. Once in 1880 I rode to the edge of the main ridge and stayed a while, admiring scenery and wishing camp was nearer. There had been a very light fall of snow that morning that property to bring out severthing in hold relief. just enough to bring out everything in bold relief. Away down below were two coyotes hunting, and they presently started up a big jack. With a whoop and halloo the chase began. It was worth witnessing from the point of vantage where I sat. The first few jumps both coyotes rushed and "yapped" at the top of their lungs. Then one of them fell back and lay down in the snow tell he blended with the landscape.

The other forged on flercely after the jack-

owing as closely as possible and keeping up the racket.

Little by little the rabbit swerved toward the

left, until finally he had made the circle and come back near his starting point. As he swung in near the coyote who had stayed behind, the latter jumped toward him with wild shrieks of ferocity, and for the next hundred yards or so that rabbit broke all records getting

way. When the waiting coyote took up the pursuit the other one dropped down and rested.

The next time the rabbit made a wider turn and took longer time to get back, but back he did come at last, and then the programme was repeated all over again.

But the next time the rabbit returned to the starting point he was too exhausted to escape the rush of the rested coyote, and fell a victim to his foolishness in returning to a point he had twice been warned against. Compare such foolishness with the wisdom of the otter, who seeing the footprints of a man near his house, will hide out for a month before

own cousin to the rabbit in foolishness, however, is the skunk. Confident in his awful ever, is the skunk. Coundent in his awtil weapon of defence a skunk is only equaled in reckless bravery by the porcupine, and both are too stupid to take any sort of warning. Around camps where the cook cuts open canned food with a hatchet, it is not an uncommon thing to catch skunks thereby. The can top being cut into quarters by two blows of the hatchet, it is emptied of its contents and chucked out on the waste pile. If that can happened to hold salmon it is irresistible to any skunk or coon that passes to the leeward of it. A little investigation locates it, a paw is tried and then the nose follows. The yielding top allows an entrance, but forbids with-drawal, and so hooded, the prowler falls a victim to the aroused camp.—N. Y. Sun.

Dutch Children and Easter

Katrina and Karl are Dutch peasant children. They live in a little village in Holland. They are fair, and have round, red cheeks, flaxen hair and blue eyes. Katrina wears a full blue cotton petticoat, a plain, tight-fitting bodice with short sleeves, a red kerchief folded across her bosom and a clode-fitting white cap. Karl's jacket and knickerbockers are of corduroy, and both wear

what did I see but her out there in the yard trymag to cover up the posey bed."

"I was afraid the hall would hurt the coleus,"
out in Caroline.

"I called to her, but she didn't seem to want
to hear me—"
Caroline tightened her arms a little—I understood.

And there wasn't any tima to lose. I saw a

Historical. —The great event of the Egyptian season from an archæological point of view has been the discovery of the tomb of one of the Pharaohs of the Eighteenth Dynasty, Thethmes IV. For the last two years Mr. Theodore M. Davies, an American gentleman who is well known in Egypt, has been excavating steedily and systematically in last two years Mr. Theodore M. Davies, an American gentieman who is well known in Egypt, has been excavating steadily and systematically in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings at Thebes, clearing the rubbish away inch by inch, and so laying bare the bedrock. He has been rewarded this spring by the discovery of a previously unknown royal tomb. The mummy of Thothmes IV. is in the Cairo Mus um, having been found in the tomb of Amanhotep II., to which it had been conveyed by the Egyptian priests for the purposes of conce.lment, probably in the age of the Twenty-first Dynasty, but the sepulchre of the Pharaoh had never been discovered, though it was pretty certain that it was hidden somewhere under the debris in the Valley of the Tombs of the Kings.

—The actual chariot made for the Pharaoh, and in which he rode at Thebes, is among the recent discoveries in Egypt. The body of the vehicle alone is preserved, but it is in a perfect condition. The wooden frame was first covered with papier mache, made from papyrus, and this again with stucco, which has been carved, both inside and out, into scenes from the battles fought by the Pharaoh in Syria. The art is of a cover blish order. every detail being exquisitely.

inside and out, into scenes from the battles fought by the Pharaoh in Syria. The art is of a very high order, every detail being exquisitely finished and the faces of the Syrians being clearly portraits taken from captives at Thebes. The charlot is, in fact, one of the finest specimens of art that have come down to us from antiquity.

—The search for the cornerstone of the old United States Mint in Philadelphia was rewarded not long ago by finding that historic block of

not long ago by finding that historic block of marble on the Juniper-street side of the struct matrie on the Juniper-street sale of the structure, about forty feet north of Chestnut street. The stone, which weighs three hundred pounds, was found to conceal an old-fashioned candy jar, whose cork had become as hard as stone. In the

s was found to conceal an old-fashloned candy jar, whose cork had become as hard as stone. In the jar were found three coins and two newspapers, the former consisting of a dime of 1829, a half cent dated 1828 and a large copper cent of 1829. The newspapers are the Aurora and Pennsylvania Gazette, dated July 4, 1829, and the Democratic Press, dated Friday evening, July 3, 1829.

—Three spots of unusual interest will be visited by people who attend the coming celebration of the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the town of Huntington on the north shore of Long Island. One is marked by a great boulder on the shore of Huntington bay. There Nathan Hale, the patriot spy, was captured by the British and taken to New York, where, on Sept. 22, 1776, he was hanged near the spot in City Hall Park, Manhattan, where his monument now stands. Another point of interest is the old farm house tenanted in Revolutionary times by the Widow Chidd or Chechester. It was from its door that Nathan Hale walked down to the shore to meet the boat that was to take him back to Connecticut and to the patriot lines, and instead found a boat

eye.

As for our own lawn, the sunflowers had been making a pretty growth. A snowball and several altheas in contrasting colors promised well for next year, while the canna bed was showing. brilliant spikes above, the rich tropical foliage. All the time the castor beans grew and grown occurrence.

Did you ever see anybody rabbit starved? Jack-rabbits are more "fillin" and satisfactory, but grow and satisfactory, but grow and satisfactory, but grow and satisfactory but grow and satisfactory, but grow and satisfactory and satisfactory, but grow and satisfac Connecticut Blue law forbidding a man to kiss his wife on Sunday, never really existed. In his "Beginnings of New England," he says: "The localled night hawk, which is not a bawk and does not fly at night, was compared with the noclassical part of the says and the same than the sam sense of our forefathers, never really existed in 1781 by the Rev. Samuel Peters, a Tory refu gee in London, who took delight in horrifyin our British consins with tales of wholesale ta ring and feathering done by the patriots of the

Hotes and Queries.

COFFEE CHEWING .- " E. X.": This is a habit that is easily contracted, according to Dr. Joseph Smull of Philadelphia, because the exhibitantion that the berries give is quite as marked as that which would be obtained from a glass or two of beer or from a drink of whiskey. It is this ex-hilaration, he is convinced, that causes the habit to be formed, and that makes it a hard habit to break away from. It should be broken away from; its effects are highly lujurious; they are more injurious than those of tobacco chewing. The coffee-chewing habit wrecks the nerves, it makes the skin sallow, and it destroys the appetite. The doctor has had occasion to treat a number of men for it, and he always advises such men to break off by imperceptible degrees— to give three or four months to the task. Some succeed and some do not. Men who work in coffee plants flud it almost impossible to succeed.
Coffee vxperts alone, among the coffee workers,
do not contract the chewing habit, for it they did their sense of taste would be dulled. The experts, by smell only, or by taste only, distinguish without the slightest difficulty or uncertainty between the Arabian, the Javanese, the Gaute-maian, the Costa Rican, the Bogotan and a dozen other coffees. They could not do this if the were coffee chewers.

VESTALS .- "Student": Beneath the round temple of Vesta in the Forum at Rome has been found the sacred vault where the holiest objects were kept, and where no one but a Vestal could ever enter. Close by is the house of the Vestals, where six Vestals, each for thirty years, dweit in strict seclusion, guarding the sacred fire in the temple adjoining. One of the most interesting discoveries is the basis of the altar erected on the and of the sails of the altar erected on the spot where the body of Casar was cremated by the mob, after Antony's eloquent harangue. PLUMAGE OF DOVES AND PIGEONS.—"N.": Why are the feathers of doves and pigeons iridescent? The explanation has been sought

by Dr. Strong of Haverford College, who reports as follows: Iridescent feathers from the sides of the neek of the common "homer" pigeon appear green when the sum of the angles of incidence and reflection is less than ninety degrees, and purple when that sum is greater than ninety, but less than 140. The iridescence is produced by a peculiar form of barbules, which overlay each other like shingles in a roof. The same barb may have iridescent and non-iridescent barbules.

being sawed it invariably causes one to sneeze as if snuff were used. No insect or worm will touch it, which makes it valuable in the construction of buildings under or near water.

THE WHITE ELEPHANT.—"Charles": He is not white at all—only of lighter hue than his fellows, his hide being light or reddish gray. A perfect specimen should have pink eyes with yellow iris, hide of a light brownish red, and the interior of his cars and trunk, as well as his nails, should be white and his hair red. But Europeans are unjust in attributing the epithet "white" to Oriental exaggeration, as the error is that of translators having an imperfect knowledge of the fine points of Kastern vernaculars. The truth is that the term of white elephant does not exactly translate the Slamese or Burmese word which indicates the color of the animal. In Burmese, for instance, they say sin pyu, sin meaning elephant. But pyu, sithough meaning white, has also other acceptations—such as gray, light, less dark. It is used to characterize the lighter complexion of a native woman less dusky than her countrywomen without being even remoiely to be confounded with a Caucasian. Besides, the Burmese often use the expression sin nee, meaning red elephant. In Slamese the animal is called chang pueuk, enang being equivalent to elephant. Pueuk, which formerly meant white or light, is now only used in the sense of abino.

MARCONI.—"Victor": The inventor of wire-less telegraphy, as he appears at Wellfleet, Mass., is quiet and unassuming; yet he has

MARCONI...."Victor": The inventor of wireless telegraphy, as he appears at Weliffect,
Mass., is quiet and unassuming; yet he has
a grim directness and sententious bluntness
that gives him decided characteristics. He is
only twenty-nine years old, and looks no
older. In appearance he suggests the Englishman; neither physically nor temperamentally
does he suggest the Latin. His father is an
Italian, owning large estates in Bologna, but
his mother was Irish. Marconi was educated at
Harrow and spent much of his time subsequently
in London. He speaks with a broad English
accent and his dress suggests the Londoner. He
is slightly built, about five feet eight inches tall, has
light brown hair and a slight mustache, both of reddish tinge, rather pale freckted skin and clear blue
eyes. The sports of an Englishman, golfing, polo,
shooting and cricket, are his favorite recreations,
and when he drinks at all he prefers Scotch
whiskey rather than the wines of his country.
In the parlor of his cottage is a piano, upon
which he vamps accompaniments, when so disposed, to the amusement of himself and comty and snead a creat deal of his leigner posed, to the amusement of himself and com-panions. He has nearly a Yankee appreciation of wit, and spends a great deal of his leisure moments in "jollying" one of his chief assist-ants, formerly a British naval officer. Marconi never makes a serious statement, however, until he is sure that he is right. For months and years he declined to make any sweeping prophecy concerning his wireless system, and until recently his mouth was tightly closed as to the eventual commercial possibilities of the invention. He has proceeded in his work step invention. He has proceeded in his work step by step, methodically, and has only talked and made assertions regarding those things of which he was absolutely sure.

Curious facts.

Regarding cuckoos, it is said that the long tail of these birds so interfered with their balancing that they have necessarily developed strong feet with two toes pointing backward and two forward. By this arrangement the cuckoos are able firmly to grasp their perch.

—It is believed that the largest mule in the world is owned in Callaway County, Mo. The animal is the property of "Mike" Murray of Hereford, and it stands eighteen hands high and weighs 1841 pounds. The mule is barely three years of age, and its owner expects to have the phenomenon weigh upward of two thousand pounds by the end of the year. Mr. Murray is not working the mule, but is feeding it for exhibition at the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904.

—The average European is five feet 6 7-10 — The average European is five feet 6 7-10 inches high; the average American 5 feet 7 8-10. Their respective weights are 138 and 141 pounds.

— By sea San Francisco is farther from New

—By sea San Francisco is farther from New York than it is from Liverpool.
—It may be the Ozark rocks and caverns in Arkansas contain evidence of a more primitive man than has been found elsewhere in the middle Mississippi valley region. It is just possible that they may contain the evidence, sought by scientific men for years, that cave men existed on the American continent at the end of the last glacial anoch.

epoch.

— A day in the planet Eros is 5‡ hours.

—On all South Loudon street railways the

fare is now one cent. ---Conclusions may be made regarding a hird's Conclusions may be made regarding a bird's habitat from an observation of his structure. The short wings of cuckoo, thrasher, towhee and catbird enable them to fly and jump about in the thicket or brush heap, while the long-winged turnal whip-poor-will. Many of our readers may be surprised to learn that numerous night hawks build their nests on the gravel roof tops of the houses on Beacon street, from which they fre-quently fly about over the Public Garden and the

—Ten-elevenths of the world's people are north of the equator.

The maharajah of Baroda has a piece of woven work which cost over \$1,000,000. It is only 10x6 feet in size, but is woven from strings of pearls, with a centre and corner circles of dia-

pearis, with a centre and corner circles of dia-monds. It was three years in the making.

—A Swedish sculptor has solved the problem of casting statues in one piece.

—A new effort is being made in Dublin to relive the old Irish harp, and it is meeting with

considerable support.

—Last year 2075 English ships went through the Suez canal, 5il German ships, 28l French ships, 230 Netherland, 133 Austria-Hungary, 129 Russiah, fity-seven Japanese, eighty-seven Italian, thirty-five Spanish, forty-seven Norwegian, twenty Danish, forty Turkish and twenty-five United States ships.

—A grove of handsome pine trees borders the highway near the town of Eustis, Me., forming one of the natural beauties of the place. It seems that a practical lumberman wanted the trees and offered the town authorities \$3000 for considerable support.

ed the town authorities \$3000 for em, enough to pay the entire municipal debt, but the town preferred keeping the trees.

—An enormous sunfish, weighing 150 pounds was left stranded by the tide at Blakeney, Nor

-The Clyde's mouth must be enlarged to permit the exit of the two big Cunard steamer

now being built therein. Dopular Science.

-Recent observers have found that plumb lines for accurate work should be of copper or bronze. A steel wire in a deep shaft was slightly deflected by the earth's magnetism. has found that radium keeps its own tempera has found that ranking across the atmosphere. This paradoxical substance emits more than enough heat to melt its own weight of ice, yet there is no combustion nor chemical nor molecular change.

—The cradle of the human race is still being sought. The widely acce ted theory of Max Muller, based on language, teaches that man's early home was in India; but some ethnologists

s, and occupied by Letts and Lithuanians.

—Ozouizing apparatus for vitalizing the atmosphere of the sick chamber may become a yeach necessary part of the physician's outfit. Dr. J. E. S. Barnes, an English medical man, reports rivules. having used the ozonizer in a severe case of pneumonia complicated with pleurisy, and the herical result was an immediate and important change in the air of the room, which was followed by rapid improvement of the patient's condition.

may have iridescent and non-iridescent barbules. The former have much more pigmen than the latter, and the pigment is in the form of spherical granules of melanin that fill cavities inclosed by a thin, transparent layer of keratin. The spherical pigment granules lying next to the transparent horn layers produce a dispersion of incident light and the unaided eye receives a mixture of great numbers of the spectra thus formed.

See Rezewood.—"R. S. T.": It comes from bouth Africa and is light brown in color. When placed in water it will sink. The grain is close and hard, and because of its peculiar properties it is extensively used in that country for dock and when particles fly from portions of it.

coiling and the ladder stood, with other articles in a corner, the purpose being to test her ability to put together the words she knew. The experiment was a failure. The next day, Polly, in a furious temper, struggled to break from her cage, but at last espled the cupboard near the ceiling, when she instantly exclaimed: "Ladder—climb—cupboard." This remarkable sentence-making was promptly rewarded.

Home Dressmaking. Wints by May Mantes

4101 Woman's Guimpe, 4402 Rain Coat,

32 to 42 bust.

Woman's Guimpo. 4401.

32 to 40 bust.

Guimpe dresses have become so common for grown folk as well as for children and young girls that the guimpe may be fairly counted a necessity. The very desirable one illustrated is made of shirred batiste with a yoke of lace and is high at the neck with long sleeves, but the same combination can be used with the low neck when preferred or the materials may be anything which best suits the gown.

The guimpe is made with fronts and backs which are faced to form the yoke that can be square or round as preferred. When desired lew neck it can be cut on either round or square outline. At the waist is a casing through which tapes are inserted which are drawn up to the required size. The long sleeves are the new full ones that droop over the cuffs and the elbow sleeves show soft puffs at their lower edges.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 24 yards 38 inches wide, with 3 yards of all-over lace.

mee.
The pattern, 4401, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure.

Woman's Bain Coat. 4409. The coat is made with fronts and back and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm sears. The fronts are faced to form lapsis and the neck is finished with the regulation coat collar. The sleeves are in full bishop style, with roll-over cuffs. The loose back is confined to the waist by a belt that passes through the under-arm seams and closes under the fronts, but which may be worn over them, if so preferred.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 54 yards 44 inches wide or 44 yards 5



4404 Boy's Costume, Shirred Skirt, 12 to 16 yrs.

Misses' Tuck Shirred Skirt, 4408. Tuck shirrings are greatly in vogue and are peculiarly desirable for the gowns designed for young girls. The extremely graceful and pretty skirt tere shown includes a yoke and flounce effect, with here shown includes a yoke and flounce effect, with additional shirrings midway between the two, and is eminently desirable. The original is made of dotted muslin, but the design suits all the soft, pliable fabrics of the season equally well.

The skirt consists of a three-piece foundation and the skirt proper, which is cut in one, slightly circular, piece. At the lower edge is a group of three tucks that makes a most satisfactory finish. The skirt is shirred on indicated lines and is drawn up to fit the foundation.

foundation.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 6 yards 27 inches wide, 44 yards 32 inches wide or 4 yards 44 inches wide.

The skirt pattern is cut in sizes for girls of 12, 14 and 16 years of age.

The blouse is separate and without an opening, being drawn on over the head. It is faced to form a deep voke and at the neck is a sailor colia The quantity of material required for a child of years is 4½ yards 27 inches wide or 2½ yards 44 inches ide.

Boy's Costume. 4404.

The pattern, 4404, is cut in sizes for boys of 2 and 4

4406 Five Gored Skirt. Shir ed Waist. 22 to 32 waist, 12to 16 yrs Woman's Five-Gored Skirt, 4405.

be Made With or Without the Tuck, Shirred Flounce and With Inverted Plaits or Gathers at the Back. Shirred flounces are among the features of the season's fashions and are eminently desirable for many materials. The very graceful skirt illustrated includes a flounce of graduated width and is suited alike to washable fabrics and to those of wool and silk. As shown, it is made of flecked veiling, blue and white, and is finished with feather stitching in corticelli silk.

corticelli silk.

The skirt is cut in five gores, which extend for its entire length and over which the flounce is arranged.

The flounce is shirred and drawn up to the required The nounce is shirred and drawn up to the required size, either by means of the shirrings or of cords in serted in the tucks, as preferred. The fuliness at the back can be laid in inverted plaits or gathered, as best suits the needs of the garment.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 12½ yards 21 inches wide, 11½ yards 27 inches wide, 10½ yards 32 inches wide or 7½ yards 44 inches

The skirt pattern, 4405, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 25, 28, 30 and \$2-inch waist measure. Shirred wal-ts always are becoming to young girls and are greatly in vogue at the present time. The very pretty and attractive one shown combines the broad-shouldered effect with the shirrings at the waist line, which give the effect of a belt, and is as new as it is attractive. As illustrated, it is made of white mull with a yoke of lace, but soft

it is made of white mull with a yoke of lace, but soft wool and slik fabrics are approp late as well as the cotton and linen ones.

The waist is made over a fitted foundation which closes with it at the back. The yoke is faced onto the lining and the waist proper is shirred and arranged over it. The sleeves are shirred at their upper portions, to form continuous lines with the waist, and again between the shoulders and the elbows. They can be made in elbow length, as illustrated, or in the long bishop style as shown in the small cut. If a transparent effect is desired the lining can be cut away beneath the yoke and beneath the full portions of the sleeves.

The quantity of material required for the medium

The Horse.

Expert Horse Feeding.

The United States Department of Agriculture has just issued Bulletin 125, from the office of experiment station, entitled "A Digest of Recent Experiments on Horse Feeding," by C. F. Langworthy, Ph. D. This bulletin is a compilation, which summarizes and discusses recent experimental work with horses, especially that carried on at the agricultural experiment stations in the United States.

The principles of nutrition with reference to horse feeding are discussed and figures are given showing the composition and digestibility of the coarse and concentrated fodders commenty fed to the horses. Experiments are summarized which discuss the comparative value of the different feeding stuffs, and special attention is paid to some, like molasses, which are becoming more important than formerly. The comparative merits of different ways of prepar-ing feed are also treated as well as the proper time of watering and the mount of water required. Something is also said of the energy expended for different kinds of external work and its measurement, the energy required for chewing and digesting food and other forms of internal muscular

work, and similar topies. Data are summarized in the form of a table, which shows the nutrients and energy furnished per one thousand pounds, live weight, by the rations fed to American and foreign army horses, cab and bus horses, etc., as well as those supplied to the horses of express companies, fire companies, packing houses, breweries, etc., and the farm horses employed at the different experiment stations, such data having been especially compiled for this bulletin. Average values were calculated, showing the amount of nutrients furnished to horses performing different amounts of work, which, it is believed, may serve as a guide in fixing up suitable rations.

A farm horse will do more work on oats than on corn, and while corn will prepare a horse for labor, oats make a better ration during hard work; oil and starch in corn make it an undesirable summer food, as it is heating. Old hay, out and mixed with bran, or a little metal, makes a good working ration, but froid hay is not plentiful, give clover or timoship it free from dust.

Pixley (2.081), the fast daughter of Jay Gould (2.214), that at one time was thought to be of championship timber, will be bred to Cresceus (2.021) this spring.

In the Breeder's Gazette, " M. T. G." tells of one experience he had with a barn-bicker. "She was a nice big mare and very centle," says the witter," so I gave her to my wife and children to drive while filling the rest of Herod's engagements. Here she began to annow by kicking in the stall and when I to annoy by bleking in the stall and when I got home, the trouble was duly reported. The stuffed sack scheme was at once put in practice. She would never tick when any one was in sight or hearing, so we had to watch the results. The mare was tied in a single stall with the sack behind ther, and the first move was a reconding when with both feet. The sounding whack with both feet. The sack never had a chance to swing and hit her; she met it on the rebound and literally kicked the stuffing out of it without displaying the least symptons of fear. To make the game more interesting I took a heavy punching bag, filled with sand, and hung it behind her. This occupied her only a little longer; she demolished it just as surely. To discover what her capacity was surely. To discover what her capacity was in this direction I stuffed half a dozen sacks, hung them in a big box stall and turned her She cleaned them all out with relish and rever missed a sack. She was too in-telligent to be fooled by such a device and made a plaything of it."

Putting on the Harness.

large end upward. Before the collar is put in its place, the hames are put on and buckled; for if this was delayed until after it had been reversed, they would have to be held on while the hame-straps were being

drawn sogether, whereas in this way their own weight beeps them in place.

They are now reversed altogether and the pad is put in its place, before buckling the belly-band, of which the crupper is slipped over the tall by doubling up all the hair, grasping it carefully in the left hand while the right adapts the crupper. A careful examination should always be made that no hairs are left under it, for if they are, they irritate the skin and sometimes cause a fit of kicking. After the crupper is set right, the pad is drawn forward and its belly-band buckled tightly. The bridle is now put on and the curb-chain properly applied, the reins being slipped through the terrets and buckled on both sides, if for single harness, or for double harness on the outside only, and the driving-rein folded back and fastened in the pad terret.

Rysdyk's Hambletonian, foaled in 1849, died in 1876, gave to us forty trotters, 150 sires of 1482 trotters and 218 pacers, and eighty dams of 110 trotters and seven pacers. This is a remarkable record of prepotency.

According to the Year Book there are just an even two dozen sires that have begotten seventy-five or more 2.30 trotters and 2.25 pacers. The total number sired by these twenty-four stallions aggregate 2598, Of this number 1526 were sired by George Wilkes, ten of his sons and three grandsons. The next nearest family is that of neer, that with two sons sired 325. Happy Medium and his son, Pilot Medium, come next with 212 and Strathmore with his grandson, Sidney, is next with 192.

Monroe Salisbury did not name " Mush " Monroe Salisbury did not name "Mush" because he thought the gelding was "soft," says the Horse Breeder. The name comes from a word used by the Alaskan Indians, which is equivalent to our term of "get manufacture into macaroni made from American grown durum wheat, which is equivalent to our term of "get up," when they want their dogs or horses to start. Salisbury recently bought a full brother of Mush, and the boys at the track



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SOME OF THE HORSES SEEN AT THE LEXINGTON, KY., STALLION SHOW.

immediately named him Milk, so now we will probably have the pleasure of seeing Mush and Milk "mix it up," together this

The largest individual exhibitor at the coming Boston Horse Show is Thomas W. Lawson, who has made seventy-five en-

With gray or light-colored horses, or tha have white legs, it is a good plan to wash all the stains off the quarters, etc., and to wash the legs with warm water and soap, rubbing the first dry and well bandaging the latter before proceeding to dress the horse, as by the time that operation is ove the legs will be dry and the horse will be warm and comfortable.

The best colors for ladies' horses are bay, brown, dark chestnut or black, There is an old saying that "A good horse cannot be a bad color."; and though no purchaser should decline to buy one that is likely to suit him on account of the color, those named are to be preferred

A feature of Memorial Day in Boston will be a parade of work horses.

Notes from Washington, D. C. The first society organized in the United States for the encouragement of agriculture was formed in March, 1785, in Philadelphia, then the seat of the general Govern-Harnessing: Put on his collar, which is effected by turning the horse round in his urist, of this Philadelphia conference are marked to this day. In attending the Farm- a deep furrow alongside and five or six feet ers' Institutes of Pennsylvania, within a radius of fifty miles of Philadelphia, I have met the most intelligent, highly cultured men and women that are anywhere to be found. They are skillful farmers, fully abreast with the times on all public questions, and their land is as rich and productive as a century ago... They have literary and social clubs of a high character which are regularly attended. I was impressed with the fact that this fine development is the fruit of the help and the influence extended by those far-sighted citizens of Philadelphia a century ago.

The work of the Department of Agriculture to introduce the cultivation of made from a special wheat belonging to what is known as the durum group, a par-ticularly hard wheat and quite different from our bread varieties. The appearance of the plant is quite different. The macaroni spear is tall and has broad, smooth leaves, and the heads are heavily bearded. The kernel contains much less starch than rdinary wheat, and is large and flinty. While France and Italy are the greatest manufacturers and consumers of macaroni. they do not grow macaroni wheat, but import it from the dry regions of Russia and Algeria.

In experiments made at the Nebraska station macaroni wheat yielded over eighteen bushels to the acre. Secretary Wilson
said the other day that he considered
macaroni experiments in this country a
success, that the seed which the department agents had obtained in Russia had grown well in some of our dry, vich soil west of the Mississippi, and that he was assured that as fast as the wheat could be

and the label on the package states that the macaroni is second to none in the world.

The durum wheat is especially adapted to dry climates, producing good crops where bread wheat will fail. The claim is made for it that in some sections of the West it will eventually pay to grow these durum wheats as hog feed.

The barn, the corn crib, the wheat bin and even the farmhouse itself can be divested of all noxious and destructive insects and vermin by the use of bisulphide of carbon. It is a liquid which forms a powerfoll and volatile gas very penetrating. If iberated in any tight place it will search every crack and kill every bug. The usual proportion given is one pound to eight hundred or one thousand cubic feet. Some authorities recommend a pound of bisulphide of carbon for each one hundred bushels. No injury is done the grain by its use, nor is there any danger from feeding the

grain afterwards, as the bisulphide of carlighted pipes or cigars should be preavoided. The Department of Agriculture has re-cently republished a bulletin on the subject, which contains authentic instructions for the killing of weevils, rats, moles, etc.

While nitrate of soda is the most soluble and quickly available form of hitrogen for plant use, and likewise the cheapest, it is the least enduring of any of the nitrogenous fertilizers. If the entire nitrogenous appli-cation is made to the soil at the planting of a crop requiring several months to mature, the chances are that if nitrate of sods is used there will be an insufficiency, of this the partect the graper man or are to

An acre in some corner of the farm car very profitably be set aside for post grow-ing. The Bureau of Forestry has recently

there is on the farm and well watered, and it will gross peats for one hundred acres or

The Treasury Department issued an order on April 2, upon advice from the Secretary of Agriculture, which permits the importa-tion of neat cattle and hides from various countries, whose cattle have heretofore been excluded. The act of July 24, 1897. prohibits the importation of neat cattle and the hides of neat cattle from any females culture to introduce the cultivation of macaroni wheat is bringing results which indicate that before many years we will whenever the Secretary of the Treasury stop importing macaroni. The result of the shall officially determine and give public experiments made show that there is no reason why we should not. Macaroni is to introduce or spread contagious or infections diseases among the cattle of the United States. From the advice of Secretary Wilson, that no danger is likely to result from bringing in cattle from Norway, Sweden, Great Britain, Ireland, the Chan-nel Islands, Canada, Mexico, Central and South America, importations will be allowed from these countries under the sanitary regulations prescribed by the Department of Agriculture.

The Montans Experiment Station has issued a pamphlet warning farmers agains the "Arctic berry" which is being exploited by unscrupulous agents. It is noth ing more or less than a mulberry.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

> The Saturday Saunterer. BRIDAL GIFTS IN THE BANK. SHE.

"Oh, what were wedding gifts made for, Emeralds, diamonds and pearls?" HE. "To lock up tightly, my precio And never to shine on girls."

SHE. "' Tis wicked, I vow, this concealing Of gems in a dismal den, From the rapt and adoring worship Of malds and soft-headed men."

HE.

"I'm sure 'tis both hard and beastly
To hurry them out of your sight,
Where you cannot, my dear, enjoy them
Because of the third at night.

But consider, my love, how bandy
They will be when notes come due
I can carry them swift to my uncle

I was reminded on Wednes

bon entirely disperses. Since the stuff is of collars and cuffs went flying down the very explosive its use in connection with slope and were speedily drenched with rain, deeply and irreparably wounded. while other apparel lay on the pathway under the pitiless downpour of water. While he was endeavoring to recover his scattered effects his umbrella turned inside out, and a small boy had the temerity to shout, "You won't have to send those things to the Jaundry." As I gazed upon this "little epitome of man" I thought he displayed a good deal of that human nature that makes us rejoice in the misfortunes of our neighbors, when we think we are secure from disaster ourselves.

The same afternoon I dropped into the Park Theatre to see "The Girl with the Green Eyes," expecting that there would be few present, but I found that there was a really good house, considering the incleming. The Bureau of Forestry has recently published a forestry bulletin on growing the hardy catalps for wood, posts, etc. The catalps makes an excellent post, which will last thirty years. Much depends upon the soil, but young catalps, trees should make good posts in six or sight years, or care. The osage orange also makes a lasting post. Sometimes, there is, an old osage orange hedge which has so grown up, that the trees can be cut and used for posts. If cut down close to the ground the hedge will rapidly regrow itself and make a thick and almost impervious fence. ency of the weather, and on the other side of the aisle from me was Miss Tart, who I tried to avoid recognizing, because she is such an infernal gossip. I did not tele-phone Mrs. Saunterer that I was going to the play, but I knew she would hear that I was there before I get home, Sure hard day?" "Tolerably," I answered, "fixing up old accounts. It was no day to go should say not," was the scidereply. "But you apparently braved the elements to see Clara Bloodgood, though you were too tired The objection that the roots of an old bage bedge "draw the ground" for a tree row on either side, can be met by running roothingly "12" set you seats for the soothingly, "I'll get you seats for the Saturday matinee." "I don't want them," returned Mrs. Saunterer. "You can take that female again that you had with you today." As the place beside me at the Park had been vacant and contained nothing but my hat, Miss Tart told the truth and a little more, and was evidently trying to have the story of "The Girl with the Green Eyes "repeated in real life, I did not explain the situation, but told Araminta something derogatory that Miss Tart had said about ner, and then, like a good wife, she ass rted she did not believe a word that the frightful old hussy said.

But Miss Tart is not the only person who tries to stir up strife in families. A newly married friend of mine, residing in the suburbs but doing business in town, is in the habit (the honeymoon is not over yet) of sending out boxes of flowers to the one little woman in his world, and the frequen of the forwarding of these floral tributes excited the curiosity and suspicion of the local expressman, who has a tongue that is hung in the middle like the clapper of a bell, and is continually uttering a great deal of malicious nonsense. He met the young husband on Saturday, and with a knowing leer, said: "Just left something at your house for your wife." "Indeed," was the response. "What was it?" "A box of flowers; who do you suppose they asked the modern lago. sme from?" "From the florist," laughed the young Benedict, "and I paid for them, too; but don't tell the neighbors." The rubbernecked expressman has not looked at him

Cormick whenever he clothes receptacle burst open, and a number | since, for his sensitive feelings have b

> An exemplification of the well-known saying, "What's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own," was given in this city recently in the experience of two pretty servant girls who were in the habit of vieltservant girls who were in the habit of visiting a grocery in the neighborhood in which they lived. The close in this sho was very attentive to them and loaded them with candy, fruit and what nei, and they pronounced him the most generates of men. But a change came over the spirit of their dream, the other day, after he had beight on this former employer. dream, the other day, after he ment beight out his former employer. The caned upon the new proprietor to congritude his upon his business success, and they came away empty-handed. He was not giving anything away just then, but they gave him away to me, and I remarked, "It is easy to be liberal with what don't believe any to be liberal with what don't belong to you."

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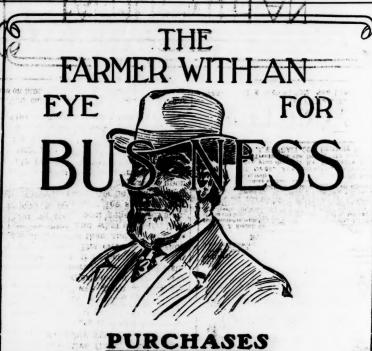
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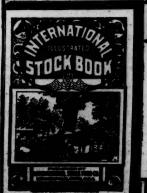


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